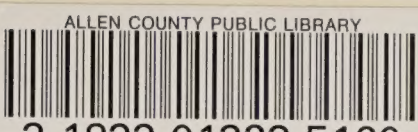


Gc
929.2
H792606h
1966383


M. L.

REYNOLDS HISTORICAL
GENEALOGY COLLECTION



ALLEN COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY

3 1833 01323 5160



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2019

<https://archive.org/details/hoskinsfamilyrec00hosk>

A HOSKINS FAMILY RECORD

With Reference to the Descendants of William Hoskins
(Son of Henry and Ann Winthrop Hoskins)
Migrated to Massachusetts in 1633



By.....Edwin Ray Hoskins 1963

A HOSKINS FAMILY RECORD

With Reference to the Descendants of William Hoskins
(Son of Henry and Ann Winthrop Hoskins)
Migrated to Massachusetts in 1633



JOSEPH W. WALKER, JR., VOLUME 1, NO. 1
OF
THE HOSKINS FAMILY

A Hoskins Family Record
 With Reference to the Descendants of William Hoskins
 (Son of Henry and Jan. Margaret Hoskins)
 Migrated to Massachusetts in 1633

This monument is erected to the memory of
 Harriet Hoskins, born 1812, who lived over
 a long period of years, in health and vigor,
 and enjoying the love and affection of her
 friends and family, until she was called to
 her death.

1966383

Hoskins, E R
 Hoskins family record; with
 references to the descendants of
 William Hoskins, migrated to Massachue
 in 1633

STL

Harriet will be long remembered by many as a
 most hospitable hostess who always had room in her
 home for guests, no matter how many came to her
 beach to enjoy their week ends at 'The Shore'. Her
 warm, outgoing personality and kind words of cheer
 endeared her to all who were privileged to know her
 and enjoy her sincere friendship.

1966383

R-8-24-477

Keenped 1977

1366383

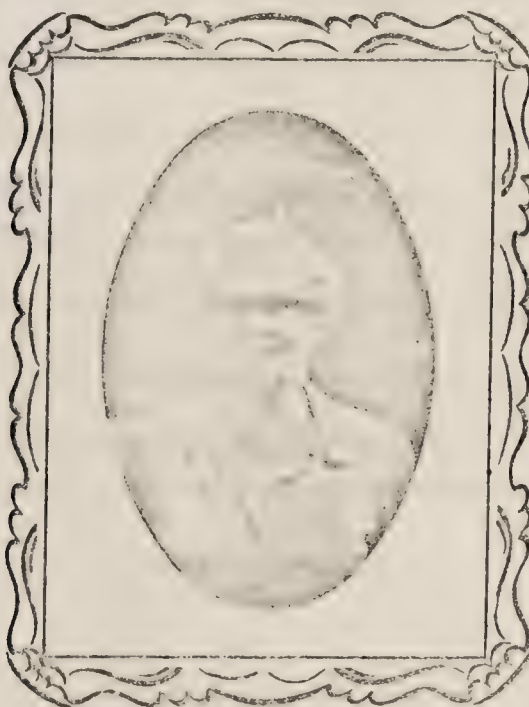
Hoskins, E.
Hoskins family record; with
references to the genealogy of
William Hoskins, migrated to Massachusetts
in 1633

271

A Hoskins Family Record *Hoskins E.R.*
With Reference to the Descendants of William Hoskins
(Son of Henry and Ann Winthrop Hoskins)
Migrated to Massachusetts in 1633

DEDICATION

This manuscript is dedicated to the memory of Harriet Hoskins Brown, whose tireless efforts over a long period of years, in searching family records and compiling data made this study possible and encouraged her cousin to continue with it after her death.



Harriet Hoskins Brown

Harriet will be long remembered by many as a most hospitable hostess who always had room in her home for guests, no matter how many came to Rye Beach to enjoy their week ends at 'The Shore'. Her warm, outgoing personality and keen sense of humor endeared her to all who were privileged to know her and enjoy her sincere friendship.

0036338



TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction..... 1

Sections:

A - The Hoskins Families.....	5
B - Acquirement and Transfer of Farm Property.....	25
C - The Genealogical Chart.....	33
D - Families of Wives.....	34
E - Social, Religious and Family Activities and Relationships.....	54
F - Schooling and Educational Opportunities.....	58
G - Maintaining Farm and Home.....	68
H - Reflections on "Growing Up" in the Horse and Buggy Days.....	78

* * * * *

Illustrative Materials:

Family photographs, snapshots, maps, charts,
clippings and other illustrative materials
are shown and described in their relation-
ship to the several sections.

*My Compliments
J. F. Hoskins*

INTRODUCTION

The writer's primary interest in launching his part of this genealogical study was to determine the location, interest and achievements of the descendants of Samuel Hoskins, Jr., son of Revolutionary War Samuel Hoskins, who settled on the Military Tract of Scipio, N. Y. in 1798. Preceding this study the late Harriet Hoskins Brown, family genealogist, compiled the data for the Genealogical Chart to cover the direct descendants of William Hoskins. The writer also wished to leave the study in such a form that it might be continued by others.

Requests of Harriet Hoskins Brown:

The following quotations are taken from Harriet's letters to indicate her support and encouragement in this undertaking. The writer keenly regrets that she was not spared long enough to have written this record with him, as originally planned.

* * * * *

March '60: "How fortunate we Hoskineses are to have a historian who is interested in more than simple lists of 'begats' and dates. I do appreciate keenly all you are doing and rejoice that you have the interest and the time and the materials on hand, as well as proximity to various court records, if needed. More power to you!"

December '60: "Yes, I agree with you that the other phases of the activities of past generations are much more interesting and worthwhile than the dates on tombstones. How I wish we knew more about them and how equally thankful I am that you have the interest....to work up such records."

March '61: "It occurs to me, why don't you come out here any time soon and we can go through all my papers and see what we can find.....Carroll just added his invitation for you to come. Really I'll try to make it worth your while....How soon do you want the lineage chart ready for you and please do state in what shape you want it. Carroll suggested that we could have our Bill get one of the men in his office to print it for us.....I don't know whether I ever mentioned to you having any records of "Descendants of the Barons of Runneymede" (through the D.A.R.). I do have quite a bit of these on various lines, including some of Hoskins and Perry lineage."

April '61: "And I shall continue to hope you are coming this way, Ray, sometime before too long, when we can search through the old Hoskins Records. I have probably related to you many times 'ere this---but I just wanted to restate that I am very interested in your undertaking."

July '61: "First of all, I'll announce that I have been feeling PUNK these many days, so have neglected not only correspondence but all else. Who is it that said, 'It's Hell to grow old'? Which it is, so I'm thankful, Ray, that you are going ahead with the Hoskineses. More power to you!.....Hope all is progressing merrily and happily in settling the old Hoskins' home."

September 29, 1961: (Harriet's last letter)....."Emphatically, I do hope you will be coming this way and that we can have a grand old visit about your book. I'm proud indeed of your interest in it....proud and also very happy about it."

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The writer wishes to acknowledge the inspiration that he received from Harriet Hoskins Brown, family genealogist. He is also very appreciative of the help received from his immediate family, distant relatives, friends of the family, town and county historians, and many others who gave freely of their time and furnished information for the study.

Special recognition is given to Miss Edna Skiffington, Chairman of Business Education, Freehold, N. J., Regional H.S., for many valuable suggestions in addition to her skillful typing.

Excerpts from "The Hoskins Genealogist" (January 1956)-George Russell, Editor

THE HOSKINS NAME:

Introduction:

"340 years ago, in 1616, a man named Nicholas Hoskins stepped from the ship 'Edwin' to the eastern shore of Virginia. In the years that followed other men by the name of Hoskins came to America from England and Ireland. In 1790 there were at least 150 Hoskins families in the United States with about 900 members altogether. Today our country is well populated with descendants of the original Hoskins immigrants. Among these people there are some who are seriously interested in Hoskins genealogy and many more are serious about the background of their family. Because of your interest this family bulletin has been initiated with the hope that it may serve some need and be of interest. We welcome your suggestions, contributions, correspondence and subscriptions."

The Spelling of the Surname:

"Over the years there has been some difference of opinions to the spelling of the surname. Town clerks, recorders, ministers, census enumerators and persons bearing the name have shown great originality in spelling it. Some of the variant spellings are as follows: Haskins, Hosken, Haskin, Hoskyns (and 12 other ways)....." It is sometimes difficult to distinguish in old records between Hoskins and other surnames, such as Erskins, Hotchkiss, Hopkins, Haskell, Hawkins, Hutchins, Hodskins, Hoskinson, and Hodskinson. Today the prevalent spellings are Haskins, Hoskins, Haskin and Hoskin. For the purpose of this bulletin and for the sake of simplicity, all the various spellings will be considered as variations from the English Hoskins."

The Family in England:

To the best of my knowledge there is no English Hoskins genealogy. Some of the more important landed families are given in various references. The names seem to occur most frequently in the southwest of England in the counties of Monmouth, Hereford, Dorset, and Somerset. Data on British Hoskins before 1700 is being collected from publications available in the U.S. It is probable, however, that research in England will be necessary before much is learned of the ancestry of the Hoskins immigrants to America."

The First Hoskins in America:

"Born in England in about 1598, Nicholas Hoskins came to the Virginia Eastern Shore in 1616 on the ship 'Edwin'. He lived at Elizabeth City. His wife Temperance came from England on the ship 'Jonathan' in 1620. They had a daughter Margaret, probably the first Hoskins child born in America. We do not know what became of this family."

The Parentage of William Hoskins of Plymouth:

In the Governor Winthrop Papers and discussed by Jacobus in "The Granberry and Allied Families" is a letter dated Jan. 13, 1637/38 which is of particular interest to descendants of William Hoskins. It is from Ann (Winthrop) Hoskins, widow of Henry Hoskins, Gent. of Ireland. She writes to her cousin John Winthrop, Jr. (later Governor of Mass.) that her husband has been dead three years and that "none of us is alive but I and my daughter". She requests that "if my son be living let him write me a letter and send word how he is as soon as he can". She hoped that Winthrop has "done his part of a kinsman for him" as he promised her. "My daughter and I both remember our service to you and her love to her brother, William Hoskins". Anne Hoskins was a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Powlden) Winthrop of Aghadown County Cork, who came from Groton Manor, Suffolk. To the best of our knowledge the only William Hoskins in America in 1638 was William of Plymouth, Mass."

Note: The same issue of "The Hoskins Genealogist" -Jan. 1956 included several requests for information on the Hoskins family. One of interest was:

Charles Lincoln, 15 Court Street, Taunton, Mass. wants proof that Linda Hoskins, daughter of Joshua Hoskins 4 (Samuel 3 & 2, Wm. 1) wife of Abraham Lincoln, was an ancestress of President Lincoln. (See Genealogical Chart)

*--Other issues available at American Antiquarian Society, Worcester 7, Mass. Aug. '56; July '57; April '58; Dec. '59; July '59; and Mar. '60 and later issues

The Purposes of the Study Are to:

- 1-honor the memory of Harriet Hoskins Brown and to carry out her requests
- 2-preserve certain historical documents, family letters and photographs for future generations
- 3-locate members of the family and their descendants who migrated from a given area
- 4-make additions to the original genealogical chart and complete the lettering for photographing
- 5-determine how farm property was acquired and transferred from generation to generation
- 6-evaluate farm records and determine how farm businesses were managed and operated from generation to generation
- 7-determine the 'mode of life' in the family and in the area by periods or generations

Sources of Information and Data Used in Making the Study:

- 1-Data collected and compiled by the family genealogist over a long period of years
- 2-Records of births, marriages and deaths from family Bibles; also use of family albums
- 3-Census records by periods--both town and county
- 4-Data from monuments and cemeteries
- 5-Records in Town and County Clerks' offices; also church records.
- 6-Libraries, historical associations, antiquariums, historical markers, old maps and others.
- 7-Old letters, family documents, personal conversations, telephone calls, visits and conferences.
- 8-Consultations with town and county historians
- 9-A life-long experience in a given area and a knowledge of local institutions and folk lore

Limitations of the Study:

The writer was limited by: scattered written materials and letters to show continuity in relation to the study; by the death of the family genealogist with whom he had planned to complete the study; by the loss of many older members of the family who might have related much valuable information; and by his belated work and interest in genealogy.

Setting and Period of Study:

The study was confined to a great extent to the limitations of the Town of Scipio, (Est. 1794) Cayuga County, N. Y. where the writer's forefathers settled, in the Military Tract, in 1798 and where four generations of Hoskins men devoted their lives primarily to farming on two farms.

The Manual of N.Y. State (1870) shows the average population for the six-mile square, Town of Scipio as 2,150 from 1835 to 1865.

E. G. Stork in his History of Cayuga County has shown: "It (Scipio) embraced Sempronius, which was taken off in 1799; a part of Marcellus, Onondaga County, the town of Ledyard, Venice and a part of Springport, which were set off in January 1823...." In 1804 Seneca County was detached from Cayuga County, leaving the hamlets of Aurora and Cayuga on the margin of the later county, making a change in the county seat necessary."

The county seat was changed to Hardenburg's Corners, later Auburn City.

The Dawn of the 19th Century in Scipio
By Louise G. Coulson, Town Historian

In Scipio, the first annual Town Meeting was held "on the 1st Tuesday in April, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four."¹ At that time, the town of Scipio included present Scipio, Venice, Ledyard, and the south part of Springport. (The north line of the present town extended west to Cayuga Lake.) It also included an area equal in size extending to the east, and lying on its eastern border, which in 1799, was set off from Scipio as the town of Sempronius.²

In 1794, Elder Davis Irish, who organized Baptist churches in Cayuga County, built his home at Scipio Center. There were twenty families within a ten mile radius of his home, and not more than six families in the present limits of Scipio. The only road through the town was the Ridge Road³ (present Route 34-B, leaving this highway at No. 1 and continuing north to Mentz on the present-named Ridge Road).

Later that year, pioneers began arriving in increasing numbers, and by 1800, the population of the County was 15,097.⁴ The population of Scipio in 1800 was 3087, approximately 500 households listed,⁵ which gives an indication of how rapidly the area was settled.

Elder Irish organized the first church in Cayuga County in June 1795, and on Saturday August 22nd that year, the Elder and faithful brethren from Romulus gave this church fellowship by the name of the First Baptist Church in Scipio. Romulus was the first church on the western frontier;⁶ hence, it would follow that this church in Scipio, (now called Venice Baptist Church), founded soon after was the second church in the wilderness. As was the custom at that time, before a "meeting house" could be built, the church "met" at homes of members living throughout the area. By 1801, records supply the information that the members congregated at various school houses "near" members' homes.⁷

Each family has its separate tales of settlement in pioneer days, yet each is a part of the whole of history. Each family who settled in the vast forest that Scipio then was, is a symbol of courage in facing the hardships that were part of their wilderness living, and a symbol of ambition in their desire to build a homestead, an estate for their equally hard-working children to inherit--this was far less possible in their eastern homes. Even then, America was a land of opportunity, and Scipio a first stepping-stone, of families seeking opportunity, westward to the Pacific Ocean.

1-Minutes of Annual Town Meeting of Scipio

2-Map drawn by Prof. Temple Hollcroft, Cayuga County Historian

3-Cayuga Baptist Association by A.R. Belden, pub. 1851

4-History of Cayuga County by Elliott G. Storke, pub. 1879, pg. 35.

Note: Storke does not state whether this figure was for the entire County, which at that time included Seneca County and part of Tompkins County, and I do not have this information in my files.

5-U.S. Census, 1800. Cayuga County, N. Y., Town of Scipio

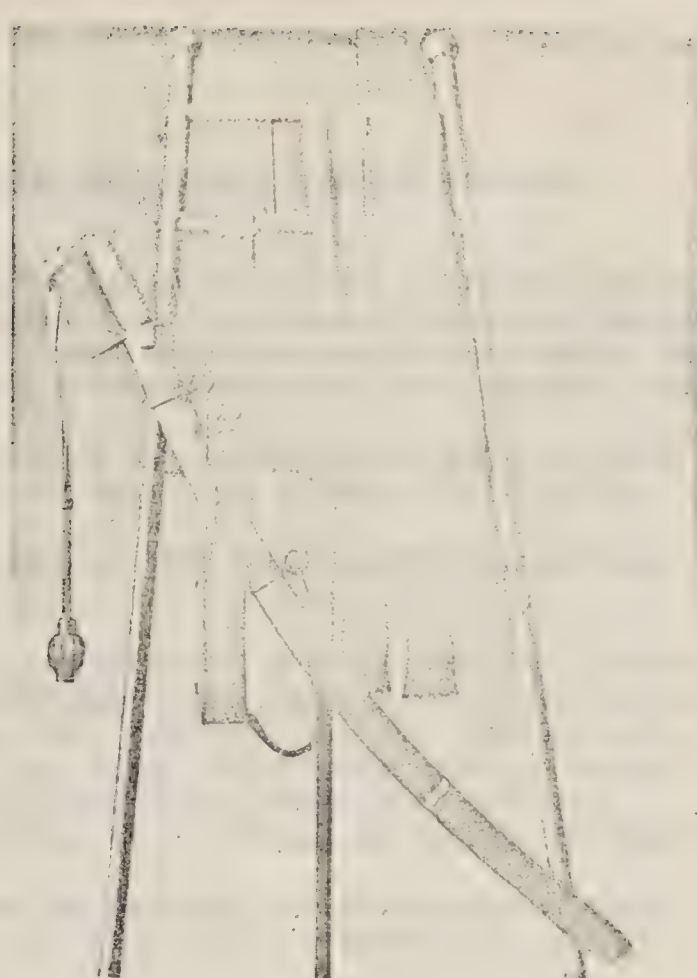
6-Reference not recorded

7-Records of the 1st Baptist Church of Scipio (now Venice Baptist Church).

Note: In addition to Mrs. Coulson's services four other ladies who reside, or have resided, in Scipio have contributed genealogical data for their families. Miss Flora Daniels has also located and inventoried many cemeteries and compiled extensive lists of Rev. War Veterans, who were settled locally. Miss Ethel A. Powers has published an article regarding early Masonic Lodges. Marion Manchester Nelson has published an article regarding early settlers on the Military Tract. Ruth Monroe Tanner has made and published an extensive study of the Monroe Family. Rev. F.V. Grifone of Scipioville publishes a quarterly magazine, entitled - "Yesteryears".



SAMUEL HOSKINS
Rev. War Veteran



Sword Outfit worn by
Captain Samuel Hoskins, Jr.
in the Artillery, during War of 1812.
He went from Cayuga County, N. Y.



E. P. HOSKINS, SR.



E. P. HOSKINS, JR.

The Family of Rev.-War Samuel Hoskins and Lydia Presby Hoskins

The emphasis in writing this manuscript has been placed upon the family of Samuel Hoskins, Jr. and Irene Perry Hoskins. A page has also been developed to show what is known of the family of Joshua Hoskins and Betsy Sharp Hoskins, who owned and operated the East Hoskins Farm for more than thirty years.

Mrs. Coulson, Town Historian, has assisted in supplying a part of the following data. The first Melinda died at three years of age (3/13/1780)

Lydia married a Mr. Fitch, but Mrs. Coulson has been unable to place this family.

The second Melinda* (called Lyndia) married Benj. Phelps (b) in Cannan 10/25/1777. He died in Hannibal, N. Y. 9/4/1844. They had twelve children. Mrs. Coulson stated: "The children of Benj. and Melinda Hoskins Phelps are given on Page 193 of the Barber Genealogy and Page 542 of the Phelps Genealogy. The information of the two is exactly the same; that is, one was apparently copied from the other, and only the birth dates of their children are given."

"both genealogies give the birthplace of Melinda as Providence, Mass. and the (m) date as 4/20/1800 and her (d) as 1/15/1855 at Hannibal, N.Y."

Joshua Hoskins and Bro. Samuel, Jr. were the 2nd Gen. of farm operators in Scipio --See Section A.

David died in 1816 at twenty-seven years of age and was buried on Samuel's lot in the Cornwell Cemetery, Scipio. It seems probable that he died unmarried.

Silas was remembered in Samuel's Will and therefore alive in 1824. Mrs. Coulson stated: "I have nothing on Silas, son of Samuel, Sr. no census information, for instance, which shows that he must have moved westward. I have no cemetery inscription."

Anna died six years of age (3/12/1799)

Leonard married Mary Bolton, sister of Eleanor Bolton Smead (See Sec.D). Leonard was very active in the settlement of his father's Will (See Sec.E). He then was located in Western New York. It might be possible to trace this family through the Bolton family in Cleveland, Ohio.

*It should also be possible to learn more about the family of Benjamin and Melinda Phelps. This Melinda Hoskins should not be confused with the daughter of Samuel, Jr. or Melinda Hoskins Parker, whose descendants were located at Morristown, N. J. in 1962. (See Sec. A)

Section A- THE HOSKINS FAMILIES

The William Hoskins Family--H.H.B.*

Adam Winthrop, b. 1498, d. 1562, grantee of Groton Manor, Suffolk, England, in 1544, was succeeded there by his son, John Winthrop, b. 1/20/1545 or 1546, d. 7/26/1613, who was the uncle of the John Winthrop who later became governor of Mass. John became estranged from his wife, and secured a legal separation. He then moved into Ireland, and settled in Aghadownem, Co. Cork. Later he married Elizabeth Powlden of Rathgogan, Co. Cork, and they had three children, one of these was Anne, who married Henry Hoskins, Gentleman.

I. Henry Hoskins of Co. Cork, Ireland, married Anne Winthrop, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Powlden) Winthrop. Their son, William, born in Ireland, migrated to Massachusetts in 1633. On January 13, 1637/8, William's mother, Anne Hoskins, wrote to her cousin, John Winthrop, Jr., in Massachusetts. He endorsed her letter; "Cos. An Hoskins from Ireland." In it she states that her husband has been dead for three years and "there is none of us alive but I and my dafter." She requests, "if my son be living let him riht me a letter and send word how he is as sune as he can", and hopes "You have don. the part of a kinsman for him as you promised me." She concludes, "my dafter and I both remember our serves to you and her love to her brother, William Hoskins." (Winthrop Papers, vol. 4, pp.7,8)--See Introduction

II. William Hoskins, designated as "Mr." William Hoskins, born in Ireland, migrated first to Scituate, Mass.; was in Plymouth, 1633, where he became freeman in 1634; juryman, 1636; also proprietor in 1636. He m. Sarah Cushman, and they had dau.--Sarah, soon after which his wife died. He m. 2nd, 12-21-1638, Ann Hinde, who was about 25 years old; as she had deposed 3-2-1638, concerning events in England before coming to America, being then 25 years old. William had previously agreed in writing that the baby Sarah should live with Thomas Whitney and his wife until she was 20 years old. He moved later to Taunton. "He had bench privileges for 50 years." He was in the training band in 1682. Loaned 3s toward 6 pounds. Taunton was taxed toward the Eastern expedition in King Philip's War. He recorded several land grants, one dated 6-3-1662 being in Lakenham. Was on the Grand Jury 1654 and 1682, and served as petit juror 23 times from 1646 to 1681. Soon after the close of King Philip's War, 3/2/1681, is recorded, "The court have ordered four pounds unto William Hoskins to be payed to him by the late warr, and being grown old and unable to labour." He died, 9-7-1695, being then over 90 years old. ---The connection with the Winthrop Family helps to explain his standing in the communities in which he lived, and his education, which was of a superior quality. He had by his second wife, sons, Thomas, b. 1647 and Samuel, born 8-8-1654.

Tradition asserts that Abraham Lincoln was a descendant of William Hoskins, the emigrant; and known facts justify the claim that Lincoln bore a very striking resemblance to the old Hoskins race. That Lincoln's ancestors came from New England is generally admitted; and that a Hoskins descendant married an Abraham Lincoln in Massachusetts is of public record. These two later went to Pennsylvania, but no positive proof of the connection has yet been found. (Peirce's "Contributions")

III. Samuel Hoskins, was born 8-8-1654 in Taunton; died 4-2-1727. He married, 1st, Abigail Stacey; 2nd Mary Austin; and twice thereafter, his 3rd wedding occurring in 1692. Abigail Stacey was mother of their son, Samuel, Jr. He was in the training band in 1682.

IV. Samuel Hoskins, Jr., b. about 1679 - died, 1-11-1732, in 53rd year. His will, dated 3-17-1732, names his wife and children: Samuel, Joshua, Lydia, Nehemiah, Mary and Hannah. Married Mercy Cobb, whose identity is not well known.

Note

*H.H.B. Harriet Hoskins Brown.

NAMES from FAMILY BIBLE

Samuel Hoskins Sen. was born Sept. 9th 1753.
Lydia Hoskins was born March 16th 1753.
 Melinda Hoskins was born Jan. 19th 1777.
 Lydia Hoskins was born Aug. 21st 1780.
 Melinda Hoskins was born Dec. 29th 1783.
 Joshua Hoskins was born Sept 6th 1784.
 Samuel Hoskins was born Jan 3rd 1787.
 David Hoskins was born Dec. 8th 1789.
 Silas Hoskins was born Oct 17th 1791.
 Anna Hoskins was born Sept 23rd 1793.
 Leonard Hoskins was born Feb 18th 1797.

Samuel Hoskins was born Jan. 3rd 1787.
Wine Hoskins was born July 21st 1788.
 Edwin P. Hoskins was born Dec. 7th 1812.
 S. Horatio Hoskins was born Aug. 11th 1814.
 Melinda W. Hoskins was born Apr. 2nd 1816.
 David Hoskins was born June 22nd 1818.
 Julia A. Hoskins was born Dec. 9th 1822.
 Adeline Hoskins was born Nov. 16th 1824.
 Susan M. Hoskins was born Mar. 6th 1827.
 Chas. W. Hoskins was born Mar. 2nd 1829.
 Caroline E. Hoskins was born June 1st 1831.

The William Hoskins Family, Cont.

V. Joshua Hoskins was born about 1710. He lived in Berkshire County, Mass. He married Lydia Robinson, daughter of Increase and Nahitabell (Williams) Robinson, who were married 2-11-1694. He died, August, 1785. Their children were: Samuel, (born 9-9-1753) Joshua and Prudence. (This son, Samuel, being the Revolutionary veteran).

VI. Samuel Hoskins was born in Taunton, where he married Lydia Presby 6-13-1776. Later in company with others of Joshua Hoskins's family, he moved to Berkshire Co. They appear at Adams, Savoy, etc. As early as 1784, he had moved to Wash. Co., N. Y., where Samuel, Jr., was born. He appears in Whitehall in Census of 1790. In 1798 he moved to Scipio, N. Y., where he owned a farm, and is buried. His will drawn 1-23-1824 was probated 6-27-1825. It mentions all his children excepting Anna and David.

In a deed at Taunton, 1788, Samuel refers to his father, Joshua, late of Taunton, his own residence at that time being given as Westfield, now Fort Ann. At that time Westfield included much of the territory west of the Connecticut River. Prior to 1786, the town of Whitehall, N. Y., was called Skenesborough.

VII. Samuel Hoskins, Jr., born 1-3-1787, moved to Scipio with his parents, 1798. He married Irene Perry. He died 3-29-1831, and she died 2-14-1866.

Note: The page of script from the Hoskins Bible shows the names of all descendants of Revolutionary Veteran, Samuel Hoskins and Lydia Presby; also descendants of Samuel Hoskins, Jr. and Irene Perry.

* * * * *

Revolutionary War Record of Samuel Hoskins

Samuel Hoskins, Private of Taunton, Capt. Robert Crosman's Company of Minutemen, Col. Nathan Leonard's Regt., marched 4-20, on alarm of 4/19/1775. Time of service, 10 days.

Also, Capt. Oliver Soper's Co., Timothy Walker's Regt. muster roll dated 8/1/1775, enlisted May 2nd. Time of service, 3 months 6 days. Also, Company return, 10/6/1775. Also, order for bounty coat or its equivalent in money, camp at Roxbury, 11/1/1775. Also, private, Capt. Matthew Randall's Co., Col. Thomas Marshall's Regt., enlisted 6/27/1776, service to 11/1/1776, 4 months 4 days. Also, same Co., same Regt., payroll for November, 1776, service 1 month 2 days, including travel home. Also, Sergt. Enos Dean's detachment of guards; service, 1 day, by order Committee of Correspondence, etc., in order to prevent escape of highlanders and other prisoners from Taunton jail, during alarm of 12/8/1776.

Also, Samuel Hoskins, Sergeant, Lieut. Jeremiah Brown's Detachment, Col. Asa Barnes' Regt., entered service 10/18/1781; discharge 10/23, service 10 days. Detachment raised in Adams, Mass., ordered out on alarm of October 12th, joined the army under General Stark at Saratoga. Samuel as Commanding Captain, No. 10 of the Light Infantry Company in Washington Co., N.Y. 1786. In 1789, Elkahah Day was appointed in "place of Samuel Hoskins, moved away."

Samuel Hoskins Jr.'s sword outfit shown on page 5, as used in the War of 1812. His direct Hoskins descendants have served in every major conflict from 1812-1962 with the exception of the Civil War when only one youth was old enough to attempt to volunteer. Dr. Frank C. Hoskins served in the Spanish American War as did Cousin Willis Richardson. (Sec.D)

Edwin P. Hoskins, Sr.
Edwin P. Hoskins, Sr., son of Samuel Hoskins, Jr. and Irene Perry Hoskins
(b) 12/17/1812 (m) 11/18/1846 Harriet A. Smead (d) 11/21/1889
Harriet (b) 7/ /1820 (d) 3/25/1896

Their children were:

- 1st. Willie Hoskins --- (d) in infancy
- 2nd. Edwin P. Hoskins, Jr. (b) 5/14/1859 (m) 11/19/1884-Jane Maria Durfee
(d) 3/21/1928 -Jane (b) 7/14/1864 (d) 10/29/1929

Their children were:

- 1-Harriet May Hoskins (Post) -(b) 9/14/1885 . . . Sec. D No. 2227
- 2-Eleanor Irene Hoskins (Stephenson) -(b) 4/7/1889 Sec. D. No. 2228
- 3-Edwin Ray Hoskins -(b) 5/20/1891 Sec. D. No. 2229

Characteristics, Interests and Activities:

Edwin P. Hoskins, Sr. became the acting head of a large family at nineteen years of age, as the oldest son of Samuel Hoskins, Jr., whose untimely death in 1831 left his widow, Irene, with nine children. He assumed responsibility very rapidly and was known as the big brother who succeeded in getting the work out of younger brothers and sisters. He eventually became the 'Gentleman Farmer' or 'David Harum' of the family and finally recognized as a good administrator. He seemed to be very successful as a politician (Sheriff of Cayuga Co. and Committeemen) and as an administrator in settling estates (Wilcox Est. and Smead Est.). He was very particular about his personal appearance and extravagant in dress, as evidenced by old receipts for good clothes, fancy vests, top hats, etc. which was a part of being an important politician. He drove good horses and had his harnesses and carriages cleaned frequently. His rig was usually delivered to him at the front door each morning before departing for the city to mingle with the men.

As a young man he engaged in many business undertakings which proved to be successful. He invested in land on both the Hoskins farms, buying out other heirs and enlarging his business. He usually provided funds for the other members of the family, as needed from time to time. He was very considerate of relatives who were less fortunate than he financially. He improved his real estate with new barns, fences, ditches, digging out stones, setting orchards and in many other ways. His son, Edwin P., Jr. worked with the hired men. One man was hired by the year; one for eight months; and considerable day help provided for doing a nice job of farming. He also bought and sold a great deal of livestock. Eventually, he ran into financial difficulties, sold the West Farm to the Eddy family and needed to obtain credit to meet his debts. This was the turning point when his son took over. He kept good books in the Sheriff's office and insisted on accurate farm records.

Edwin P., Sr. was known as a genial host and as very hospitable toward friends and relatives. He was very kind to his two nieces Agnes Smead and Hattie Cochrane, who lost their mothers. These girls were taken into the home by their Aunt Harriet at very youthful ages (3 yrs.) and raised to maturity. Apparently Agnes was trained as a school teacher. A letter shows that she hesitated to ask for more aid from her uncle and aunt when she was alone and ill in a distant city because they had done so much for her.

Additional characteristics are given in A.E. H's letter (Sec. E). His desk was filled with old correspondence from the State Republican Committee; accounts of arresting a local murderer; pursuing a horse thief 1372 miles through three states and serving the warrant; and many letters from relatives desiring counsel, if not, actual aid in solving their problems.

Excerpts from his obituary: "On Nov. 21st. E. P. Hoskins passed away....he was 76 years old....nearly all of his active life was passed in the town, where he held many offices of trust....he had great physical endurance, and in prime of life, thought nothing of riding a horse hundreds of miles in discharging his duties, as sheriff....in 1869 he sent out every horse on his farm with a Republican rider, himself leading, fearful that the terrible storm would lose us the supervisor. He was frank, cheerful, sincere a steadfast friend and a model husband.

Edwin P. Hoskins, Jr.

Characteristics, Interests and Activities:

Edwin P. Hoskins, Jr. might be characterized as the 'family man' who kept the home farm together, as a base, following his father's rather inefficient operation in the latter years of his life. When he took over or had a show-down, with his father, over his mounting debts; it required a threat to leave and 'Go West' in the early 1880's to halt the indebtedness. It is said that Edwin P. Sr., refrained from taking 'Auburn Trips' and spending more money, during the last seven years of his life. E.P.H., Jr. has stated that the only holding power for him was his mother. She has been described by many, including A.B.H. (Sec.E) as a most efficient housekeeper and one her daughter-in-law found very difficult to follow, when she joined the family circle in 1884. Possibly, 'Mom's Pattern for running a house made a deep impression upon her son, who always liked a well-operated house.

E.P.H., Jr. liked good horses* but he used them mostly for farm work. He was a conservative investor in farm property and did not expand the size of the business on the East Farm with the exception of renting some additional farms* from time-to-time. He was inclined to keep the operation 'Status quo' making only a few improvements. He did most of his own work, with some family help. He supplemented his low income in the early 1900's by selling farm machinery for D.N. Osborne Co. of Auburn. He also sold some of the patent rail fence that his cousin was promoting. He succeeded in paying off his father's debts and inherited the East Farm, as an only child, upon his mother's death in 1896. The 1890's were 'hard times' or 'Cleveland's Times' for farmers--'when dollars looked like cartwheels'. The opening of Western lands served to flood the markets with produce and keep farm prices very low. He always kept good books. He also kept memos of family activities day-by-day.

E.P.H., Jr., like his father, was a very genial host. He liked to have company visit the farm and has been known to let his team stand idle for half a day in order to visit with the pastor of the church, where the family attended. He possessed excellent personal habits and held to high ethical standards. He was very well read and well informed on many topics. He was a strong believer in education sending all of his children to the best high school, with a Teachers' Training Class, within 15 miles of the Hoskins farm. Only the Powers family sent both girls to high school. Most others considered eighth grade enough. The mother, Jennie M., who had been a teacher also, favored training for the teaching profession.

E.P.H., Jr. had little desire to establish a big farm business. Some of his 'sayings' indicate his points-of-view, as: "You cannot take it with you; the neighbors will never forgive you for either success or failure; and anything that is best for you, son, -do not change your plans on account of my farm work; I can get along".

"Like father, like son"--E.P.H., Jr. liked good horses, as well as his father before him. His Brown Team* of Fr. Coach geldings was probably the best general-purpose team ever owned on the Indian Field Rd., but they were also profitable to rent as a coach team on South St., Auburn, six months each year. (More about the team and the horse boarders--Sec. G). E.P.H., Jr. also worked for the Grand Old Party, as town committeeman, enjoying certain recognition from time-to-time on the Town Board and in the local school district.

Gone were the days of the silk-hat politician and trips to the city to visit only. Sometimes, on holidays and special days a little display of the Ex-Sheriff's outfits appeared and always a favorite song as E.P.H., Jr. paraded through the lower rooms of the house.

THE HAT ME FATHER WORE

"Sure 'twas Auld but 'twas E-e-a-u-t-i-f-u-l
The best 'twas ever seen,
'Twas warn for more than ninety years
On that little Isle, so green."

Other farms: The Henry Clark Farm; The Wallace farm; the Cowan farm.

S. Horatio Hoskins - the '49'er

S. Horatio Hoskins, son of Samuel Hoskins, Jr. and Irene Perry Hoskins
(b) 8/11/1814 (m) 1837, Harriet Young Cowan (d) 1850, or later, in Calif.
Their children were:

1-Edward Carlton Hoskins (b) 3/20/1839 (m) 6/6/1888, Eliz. Shaw (d) 1923-No c'n
Statement concerning Rev. E. Carlton Hoskins on next page

2-William H. Hoskins (b) 11/12/1846 (m) 1868, Frances D. Pressey (d) 4/23/1914

Their children were:

1-Mary Adele Hoskins (Foster) (b) 11/13/1869 (m) 8/8/1900, Rollin F. Foster
(d) 3/6/1944

Their child-Dr. Robert H.K. Foster (b) 5/1/1902 (m) Ruth Sands 9/19/30 2 c'n

2-Wm. Pressy Hoskins (b) 11/18/1874 (d) 10/29/1878--4 years old

3-Dr. Frank Carlton Hoskins (b) 11/18/1878 (m) Jean Barnes (d) 2/19/1909
no c'n., Served in Spanish American War

4-Harriet Austin Hoskins (Brown) (b) 6/15/1880 (m) 9/8/1908 Carroll W. Brown
(d) 10/11/1961

Their children were:

1-Wm. Hoskins Brown (b) 10/19/1910 (m) 6/12/1937, Josephine L. Pierce 2c'n

2-Mary Drake Brown (b) 1/26/1913 (m) 8/8/1939, Jack L. Spicer 3c'n

3-Arthur Austin Brown (b) 2/12/1915 (m) 7/28/1945, Edith Conant 2 c'n

4-Carroll Jonathan Brown (b) 3/17/1917 (m) 4/18/42 Eliz. Bussing 2c'n.

5-Clara Adelaide Hoskins (b) 2/17/1882 Unmarried

Statement by Susan May Spicer, Cornell '65, granddaughter of Harriet Hoskins
Brown and great-great-granddaughter of Shandy Horatio Hoskins, '49'er

"S. Horatio Hoskins, the second son of Samuel Hoskins, Jr. and Irene Perry
Hoskins was born August 11, 1814 in a log cabin in Scipio, New York. He grew
up working on the farm and went to school, down the road. When Horatio was
17 years old his father died and his older brother Edwin P. took over.
Horatio received more money for his share in the home farm than the other
brothers and sisters did (or \$410.00) when he sold to Edwin P. in 1838.

In 1837, Horatio married Harriet Young Cowan. He lived with Harriet Y.
on the Cowan farm. They had two sons, Edward Carlton and William H. Hoskins.

Horatio was one of the '49er's, who went West for gold. He sold some of
his belongings to Edwin P. Hoskins for \$430.00, which he used for his trip.
Charles King, who had married Horatio's sister-in-law, and lived with them
on the Cowan farm, also went West with Horatio.

Horatio's wife and son William stayed on the Cowan farm and son Carl was
sent to school because he was frail for farm work. It is known that Horatio
returned home at least once and that he had been successful, but he returned
to California and was never heard from again. His wife never resented his
going West and he was respected for facing the hardship, although he had to
leave his family behind."

Census of 1850 gives the Cowan Household as follows:

Wm. Cowan (age 61) born in Ireland; Wm. R. Cowan (age 27) (b) N.Y.; Orville
Cowan (age 24) (b) N.Y.

Mary A. Cowan (age 19 or 29) (b) N.Y.

Horatio Hoskins (age 35); Harriet Y. Hoskins (age 30); Edw. C. Hoskins (age 11)
and Wm. H. (age 7)

Chas. King (age 30); Malinda King (age 24); Adelaide King (age 6); Chas. W. King
(age 2) and Ann Shedhard (age 19), born in Ireland.

Horatio Hoskins' Bill of Sale

E P Hoskins

Scipio Feb 5th 1849

Bot of Horatio Hoskins

One Sorel Horse	\$70. 00
One New Rockaway Carriage	" 95: 00
One Silver plated Single Harness	" 15: 00
Two Cutters	45: 00
One Chariottee	40. 00
One Wooden axle tree Top buggy	35: 00
One Wood Work for a Rockaway Carriage	20. 00
One Buggy with Iron Wheels	25: 00
One Rockaway Wagon with Square Body	50. 00
One due bill against Marches & Carriages for the wood work of two Buggies	\$35. 00
	<u>\$595. 00</u>

Recd payment of the above by the said E. P. Hoskins
Dated February 5th 1849

Horatio Hoskins

A Summary of the Education and Experience of Edw. Carlton Hoskins (Letter, Jan, 1921)

Edward Carlton Hoskins' schooling extended over a thirty-five year period, due to poor health and the necessity for earning money. He taught in seven one-room schools, and later, after graduating from a normal school and college, he taught academic subjects in higher institutions. He attended Friends' Academy (Union Springs) and Cazenovia Seminary. He graduated from Fredonia State Normal (1874); Syracuse University (1877); General Theological Seminary (1887); and earned the M. of Phil. degree at Syr. Univ. in 1890. He was ordained 'Deacon' in 1887 and 'Priested' in the Zion Church of New York in 1888.

Rev. Edw. Carlton Hoskins was assigned to the Diocese of Central New York, Feb. 1887 and he served twelve different parishes until June 1917. He retired at Flushing, L.I., in 1921. He was known to his family and relatives as a very mild but dedicated man.

William H. Hoskins

William H. was but seven years old when his father S. Horatio left with the 49er's for the California Gold Rush. It seems apparent that he became very useful on the Cowan Farm or his mother's home farm. His daughter, the late Harriet Hoskins Brown, wrote as follows concerning her father.

"William, as a youth ardently wished to study law, and would have become an outstanding lawyer and judge as well. He had a fine mind and no man could see both sides of a controversy more clearly than he could. He studied in some academy for a while but could not be away from home long enough to study law. He was a strong, efficient worker and was needed at home on the Cowan farm, managed by his mother's brother, Russell Cowan. His older brother, Carl was always frail and not useful on the farm and was permitted to leave home for study."

William taught the local school one winter for four months and earned twenty-five dollars per month.

After marriage he was said to have started housekeeping with his wife's family--the Presseys, who were on the Hill Cowan farm--owned by the Nye family, following Cowan ownership. The Pressey in-laws were a part of the group assembled for the 'Virginia Venture' as related under the Charles V. Hoskins report. This undertaking was in 1871 or three years after the marriage of William and Frances Pressey. It seems probable that Wm. did much of the work on that farm.

Later William was operating a rather large farm business West of Genoa on the Indian Field Road. At the same time he was an agent for a new-type or straight rail fence, called JAMES A. DEGORE EMPIRE FARM FENCE. Apparently he was a very successful salesman, selling during the winter months and farming summers. He sold county rights for \$150.00 and individual farm rights for \$5.00 each. Excerpts from some of his letters are very interesting.

Hackettstown, N.J. 10/25/1888

"I have sold some fence and today I sold Sussex County for \$150.00--where I was before I came here. We had sold only two farm rights up there.....I have not sold this county yet but I think I will before many days....This is quite a large town for our business but I think I will warm them up before I leave....I have built a sample in front of the hotel and it attracts a great deal of attention....I built the sample yesterday and I guess there were more than 25 or 30 men watching me, all curious to see how I was going to build a fence on top of the ground and make it stand up. They were convinced when I got through and not one of the gang but what spoke in the highest terms of the fence."

Dear Ned,

Jefferson-Marian Co., Texas 2/19/1888

"I received your letter yesterday and while you are enjoying snow and cold we are blessed with rain and mud. I think it has rained all of one-half the time since we came to Texas. Ned, you have not the least idea of what muddy roads are. I saw four good mules hitched to an empty wagon, without any box, stuck in the mud. The man had to leave the wagon within 80 rods of home..... It is regular black salve 17 feet deep and 34 feet wide....We have not done anything very brilliant yet for we have worked at great disadvantage....We have sold 5 counties and have quite a number on the string. I expect to be home in March and I shall see you. We would like to have you sell fence for us, if you want to, and I will give you a good chance....there are two requisites in a man's make-up that are essential in this business and I know that you are possessed of these. They are common sense and pluck. Your cousin, WWH"

William Hoskins, the enterpriser, moved his family to Eaton Rapids, Mich. in 1890 and missed the 'depressed nineties' in farming that his cousin, Ned, experienced. Here he educated his family and tackled a new business adventure. Later he moved to Cleveland, Ohio, where with his same common sense and pluck, he succeeded in another new business adventure.

William H. Hoskins was imbued with the same progressive, western spirit that had caused his father, his uncle David and the two sons of Joshua to migrate earlier in the 19th Century. When a young boy he tried to volunteer for service during the Civil War but was rejected on account of his age.



S. Horatio Hoskins
"The 49'er"



William H. Hoskins
"The Enterpriser"

Clara Adelaide Hoskins, youngest child of Wm. H. and Frances Hoskins was born on a farm, operated by her father, near Genoa, Cayuga County, N.Y. She received her general education and business training in the educational institutions of Eaton Rapids, Mich. and Cleveland, Ohio. She was employed by a large business organization in Cleveland (The National Screw and Manufacturing Corporation) where she held a very responsible position until her retirement. She made her home with her oldest sister, Adele Hoskins Foster, until the latter's death. Clara maintains an apartment in Cleveland where she can 'be close' to her many life-long friends, though she maintains very close family ties with her sister Harriet's family in New England.

David Hoskins

David Hoskins, the fourth child of Samuel Hoskins, Jr. and Irene Percy Hoskins, was born June 22, 1818 in Scipio, Cayuga County, New York. At the age of twenty he received two hundred dollars from his brother, E. F. Hoskins, Sr. for his share of his father's estate. The only known communication from him is shown below.

David died March 3, 1870 at Calvert, Robertson County, Texas, at the home of Colonel Ned Herndon. He was buried in the Masonic Graveyard in Calvert. In a letter informing the family of David's death, Mrs. Herndon wrote that he was like a member of the family always lively and cheerful and that he was a faithful Mason with many friends.

The following is the notice of his Masonic Funeral:

"Masonic Notice A communication of the Pierce Lodge No. 144, F.&A.M. is called for Friday morning March 6th at 10 o'clock to pay the last tribute of respect to the remains of our deceased Brother, David Hoskins. Ceremonies at Masonic Graveyard near Lodge Hall.

By order of the W.M.
George Randolph, Sec'y"

PRENTICE HOUSE

T.C. M'ACKIN, MANAGER

Miss Susan M. Hoskins:

Dear sister,

"It has been a long time since I have heard from you all and I do not know who to write to. I came over here from Texas after some ladies; have seven in my charge, on my way back. I would like to know how you all get along.

Since this little fight*, I am staying at the same place in Texas; Owensville, Robertson County, Texas, where you can address me. I am now awaiting a boat and I will have to go to it soon. I shall arrive in Galveston in five days, and be home in seven, with good luck."

From your brother,
D. Hoskins

*Civil War

VICKSBURG, MISS., FEB. 11, 1866

Charles V. Hoskins
Charles V. Hoskins, son of Samuel Hoskins, Jr. and Irene Perry Hoskins
(b) 3/2/1829 (m) 10/2/1861 -Aurora Baker Hoskins (d) 1892
Aurora (b) 1843 (d) 1936

Their children were:*

1st Charles Hoskins, Jr. (b) 1866 (m) Louise Green Hoskins (d) 1910
Louise (b) 1869 (d) 1939

Their child was:

Frances Heatley Hoskins (b) 9/19/03 (d) 1948
2nd Marion Hoskins (b) 1871 Unmarried (d) 1953
3rd Clara Eliz. Hoskins (b) 1879 Unmarried (d) 1946

Charles V. Hoskins, eighth child of Samuel Hoskins, Jr. and Irene Perry Hoskins was born in the Colonial House** on the West Hoskins farm about two years prior to his father's death. Charles was one of the five minors for whom his mother was appointed guardian. It is obvious that he matured as a typical farm boy of the period, gaining enough education in the one-room school to write very good letters, and enough farm experience to become a rather successful operator of his oldest brother's expanding farm business.

Charles and his brother, David, stayed at home and adjusted to their brother Edwin P., who was becoming the 'head-of-the-family' after his father's untimely death. David was the next boy to leave the farm after Horatio had married and left. Charles continued to work on the farm for monthly wages until he commenced to operate it on a share basis for Edwin P., who became sheriff of the county during the years 1857-58 and 59. Charles married Aurora Baker, a doctor's daughter, from Fleming, N. Y., on October 2, 1861 when they commenced housekeeping in the Colonial House on the West Farm. "Aunt Aurora's Letter, (Sec. E), addressed to the writer of this article in 1933 gives a rather vivid description of her young-married life during the two and one-half years that she and Charles lived on the Scipio Farm. Edwin P. lived in Auburn for a period following his term of office as sheriff and apparently Charles and Aurora moved away when he returned to occupy the newly acquired portion of the East farm.

Charles Hoskins was known as an excellent trainer of farm animals. It has been said that his oxen would stand in clover, knee-deep in June, without touching their heads to the grass. His dog 'Shep' would go to the back pasture as directed, and bring either cattle or sheep to the barn quietly but sent for the colts, they always came running. In later years 'Shep' would guard his master's riding horse, when left at the farm, requiring the men to carry water to the horse rather than take him from his stall.

The records do not show all of the activities of Charles V. and Aurora during the 1860's. They were farming near Stony Creek, Va. (South of Petersburg) in 1871. His nephew, Wm. H. Hoskins, and wife, Frances, together with her parents, were all in the party. Wm. Pressey, her father, died in Virginia. Correspondence from Charles to his brother, Edwin, expressed his appreciation for the aid they had received for the undertaking. A letter, dated May 1871, indicated that they were quite pleased with their 246 acre farm and the prospect of having two houses; they had enjoyed the early vegetables and strawberries raised by Aurora; and, the children looked well and healthy.

The one difficulty in the 'Virginia Venture' was clearing the title for the farm. This might have been the reason for the party's return the following year, though Charles had developed malaria, which he did not recover from for a considerable period of time. Charles still had a dog 'Shep' in Virginia that was trained to 'chase off' stray animals. Some of the members of the party apparently drove a team to southern Virginia, some 600 miles. Charles wrote about 'Kit and Ben' putting in 70 acres of crops. He also wrote about ironing a harrow and making some of their tools, indicating considerable thrift

*Children of Chas. V and Aurora lost as infants or as youth: Nellie A.-1864-65; Allen W. 1862-72; and Henry P. 1869-87

**The Colonial House on the West Farm was said to have been built in 1827, with huge fireplaces, built for logs, drawn in with the horse, hitched to a rope stretched from a back door across one end of the house and out a front window. The whipple tree used was left in the cellar.

Charles V. and Aurora Hoskins made their home at 17 Hamilton Ave., Auburn, N.Y. for many years, where they raised three children to maturity. Charles was Deputy Sheriff, prominent in the Masonic Lodge and other organizations. He died in 1892; Aurora lived to the age of ninety-three, enjoying the distinction of being the 'grand old lady of the Hoskins family'. Three years before her death in 1936 she had a ride in an air plane.

Marion Hoskins was thought to have trained for teaching in a local training institution. She became a very efficient principal of the Division Street Elementary School of Auburn and made her home with her mother at 17 Hamilton Avenue. Marion was the last survivor of the Auburn branch of the Hoskins family. She died in 1953.

Clara Hoskins graduated from Syracuse University with the class of 1902 with an A.E. Degree. She became assistant principal of the Schenectady School, where she was urged to 'stay on' following the date of her retirement. This added responsibility was thought to have been the cause of her death.

Charles Hoskins, Jr. trained for banking at an early age after completing his schooling. He became cashier of the Cayuga County National Bank at thirty years of age. The writer interviewed two retired bankers who had worked with him or trained under him 'as tellers'. One banker spoke very highly of him saying: "Charles was a young man who 'moved up' very rapidly. He was very active in his church; a member of the Board of Education; and also, president of the Y.M.C.A. Whenever, a leader was needed someone would suggest Charles Hoskins." He was cashier of the Cayuga County National Bank until his untimely death in 1910.

Frances Heatley Hoskins, only child of Charles Hoskins, Jr. and Louise Hoskins, a spastic case, became a great care and responsibility for her mother, aunts and grandmother. A low one-story house was built for her (near the home residence on Hamilton Avenue) where she could be taken in and out in a wheel chair. Her family gave unselfishly of their time, efforts and resources to make her life more comfortable and happy. Frances responded by leaving a booklet of poems entitled: "Nim La Feu" and others. "The Broken String" by Frances H. Hoskins follows:

A Pause

The mountain rose appalling high,
Its snow capped peak against the sky,
There in the valley where I sat,
The grass was green, I marveled at
The urge that made me climb and climb
This rock-strewn path through endless time,
To look into Eternity.
When I have reached the farthest height,
And pulled aside the veil of Night,
Only then my heart will know
The secret of the way I go.

Epitaph

Shed no gentle tears for me,
Save them for those still on earth
Give your flowers to some child
In whose heart there is no mirth;
I loved the earth, the sun, the sky,
Forget them not as you pass by.

* * * * *

Short Names or Initials Used in the Manuscript

Samuel--Rev. War Samuel Hoskins
Samuel, Jr.--Son of Samuel
E.P.H., Sr.--Edwin P. Hoskins, Sr.
E.P.H., Jr.--Son of E.P.H., Sr. 'Ned'
E.R.H., (writer) Son of E.P.H., Jr. 'Ray'
H.H.E.--Harriet Hoskins Brown
Harriet Y.--Harriet Y. Cowan Hoskins, wife of Horatio '49er
Harriet A.--Harriet A. Smead Hoskins, wife of E.P.H., Sr.
H.H.P.--Harriet Hoskins Post, Daughter of E.P.H., Jr.
A.E.H.--Aurora Baker Hoskins, Wife of Charles V. Hoskins

Joshua Hoskins

Joshua Hoskins, oldest son of Revolutionary War Samuel and Lydia Presby Hoskins (b) Washington Co., N.Y. 9/6/1784 (m) Betsey Sharp (her (b) 1781 & her (d) 1849) --(d) 1843.

Their children were: (order of ages unknown)

- 1-Samuel P. Hoskins (b) Scipio 3/20/1816 (m) 10/24/1840--Mary Mix of Cart-hage, N. Y. (d) 1907; her (d) 11/15/1892. His second marriage at Perry, N.Y. 10/3/1894 Mrs. Maria King

Their four boys:

- 1-F.S.Hoskins of Cleveland, Ohio
2-Geo. Hoskins of Fayette, Idaho
3-A.J. Hoskins of Minnesota
4-The first George died as an infant (Cornwell Cemetery)
2-Alfred Hoskins (b) Scipio (1807) (m) 1834, Phoebe Ann Tompkins of Scipio (b) 1814 --10 c'n.

Their ten children:

- 1-Lucinda Unm
2-Eliz. (m) Dr. Wm. C. Butler
3-Joshua (b) 1849 (m) Carrie Van Valen
4-Rob't. W.
5-Mary Unm
6-Anna Unm
Numbers 7, 8, 9, and 10 were not listed in History of Rock Co., Wis. --1879
3-Jane Maria Hoskins Whipple
4-Betsey A. (d) Unm marker in Cornwell Cemetery, Scipio (1822-1850)
5-Sarah Hoskins Hathaway of LeRoy, N.Y. (m) at 75 years of age; visited
6-Amanda Hoskins Hoskins Farms early in 1900's.
7-Hannah Hoskins
8-Lydia Hoskins (See Samuel's Will)
9- ? /Not mentioned in Partition of Land - 1845 (See Map of East Farm as Partitioned Filed in Cayuga County Clerk's Office--Feb. 12, 1845

Notes on Joshua Hoskins and descendants:

- 1-Joshua Hoskins was sold 71 acres of the East Farm by his father in 1810; he acquired 11 more acres, to the east, from Lot 8, through transactions shown in Sec. B. He apparently gained considerable security and recognition in the community and neighborhood. He was able to loan money to his brother Samuel, Jr. on the West Farm; he held office of trust in the school district; he is thought to have served as Town Supervisor in _____; and he was Joint-administrator with Irene Perry Hoskins in settling Samuel, Jr.'s estate. He developed the East Farm and built the original buildings, several of which the writer had taken down including the Section, attached to the barn, called The House of Uncle Josh and Aunt Betsey.
2-Samuel P. Hoskins (Son of Joshua and Betsey Hoskins) was very well thought of in Perry, N.Y. where he retired to spend the last twelve years of his life. The Perry Record of Dec. 26, 1907 devoted an entire column to his obituary, stating that he was one of nine children; he was engaged in mercantile pursuits; until 1840; that he went to Ohio before going to Janesville, Wis. to engage in business for 25 years; and that he had always been active in civic and religious organizations.
3-Samuel P.'s son, F. S. Hoskins of Cleveland, Ohio was a successful insurance agent, who was well known and respected by Harriet Hoskins Brown, who wrote in May, 1953 concerning his family. She liked Frank and his wife Lillian very much; they had given her a walnut bedroom suit, made in the furniture factory, owned by Samuel P.
4-Alfred Hoskins (son of Joshua and Betsey Hoskins) was active in settling Joshua's estate. A letter of Col. G.G. Griffith of Seattle, Washington, Nov. 8, 1962 gives considerable information concerning him from The History of Rock County, Wis., Published in 1879. Alfred Hoskins (Farmer)--Member of Bd. of Supervisors (Rock Co.) 1853, 1854 & 1871, Chairman of Town Officers (La Prairie) -1854; Sheriff, Rock Co. 1855 and 1856. Retired in 1867 and moved to Janesville, Wis.

Melinda A. Hoskins Parker

Melinda A. Hoskins (Parker), daughter of Samuel Hoskins, Jr. and Irene Perry
Hoskins (b) 4/2/1816 (m) Horatio N. Parker (d) 2/26/1892

Their child was:

1-Charles N. Parker (b) _____ (m) Julia King Parker (d) _____

Their children were:

1-William C. Parker (b) 1873 (m) Harriet Budd (her death-1944)(d) 1942

Their children were:

1-William Hubert Parker (b) 1907 (m) 1931 -Clara Heister

Their children were:

1-Suzanne Parker (Caira) (b) 1934 (m) 10/20/1956 Robert Caira, 3 c'n.
2-Lynne Parker (Goodyear)(b) 1940 (m) 6/11/1960 Dan Goodyear, 2 c'n.
2-Courtland B. Parker (b) 1902 (m) 1925 - Mayon Conklin

Their child was:

1-Barbara Parker (b) 1936 (m) 10/13/1952. Robert Ferguson II, 2 c'n.
2-Lewis C. Parker (b) 1876 (m) Mary Johnson (genealogist)(her death-1961)

Their children were:

1-Ralph Parker (b) 1902 (m) Marion Wilson (d) 1962 --no children
2-Eliot Parker¹ (b) 1907 (m) Lillian Butler --4 children
3-Alice Parker (Moore) (b) 1886 (m) Victor Moore (d) 1960 One Moore son
by first wife

* * * * *

The location of Melinda Hoskins Parker's branch of the family was both interesting and coincidental. The old files from the desk of E.P.H., Sr. (her brother who had paid her only \$200.00 for her share of her father's estate in 1842) produced a letter from her under date of May 1, 1871. This happened to be the year that her brother Charles and his family group were prospecting in Virginia. Melinda's reaction follows:

"I am happy to hear that Charles likes his place so well. I hope the Klu Klux won't visit them. I should prefer to go West. There is a gentleman in Perry who has traveled some in Virginia. He says they are one-hundred years behind times there. He would prefer going fifty miles in the wilderness in a western state and would soon be in advance of Virginia."

Melinda wrote about mail she had received from Julia, who was expecting to move, and also mail from 'Suk'--Susan, in Janesville, Wis. where they were located on a small farm.

The section of Melinda's letter regarding their farming situation, near Perry, N. Y., was most interesting, as she described their activities on the farm:

"Charlie is working the farm this year so Horatio does the chores but thinks he prefers plowing as it is much easier than choring. We have had beautiful weather until last week. The wheat looks fine and the spring grain is coming up nicely...We should be happy to receive a visit from yourself and family this year."

Note:¹ Col. Eliot Parker, in Europe, Accident Investigator for Army. (more information should follow) Writer's letter of 12/16/62 unanswered. Addressed to: Provost Marshall's Office, War Dept. Pentagon Building, Washington, D.C.

Melinda A. Hoskins Parker, Cont.

The old files failed to reveal any other information regarding Melinda and her family except the notice of her death (1892). This notice told of her very useful life, as lived on a nearby farm for 28 years; her birth in Scipio, Cayuga County, N. Y.; her marriage to Horatio Parker; and their conversion in the Baptist Church at Scipio Center. The notice then stated:

"Mrs. Parker was remarkable for her kind heart and her devotion to her home and religion duties. She was the most loving of wives and mothers and her affectionate interest in her grandchildren was strong, even to her last hours...their only child is Charles N. Parker of Morristown, N. J. with whom Mr. Parker, for the time being, will be making his home."

After reading Melinda's letter of 1871, her obituary of 1892, and remembering that Rev. War Samuel's picture bore the label of Parker Studio, Morristown, N. J., the writer's sense of association commenced to operate. In May 1962, while visiting his daughter in New Jersey, he decided that Charles Parker might have established a photography business at Morristown, N. J. in the 1880's or when he 'gave up' working the family farm at Perry, N. Y. He also decided that the business might have survived for three generations and, at least, it was worth the price of a long-distance call to find out about it. The call was placed for the Parker Studio, Morristown, N. J. and the phone was answered. The conversation was about as follows:

"Is this the Parker Studio?" Ans. "Yes"

"Is this Mr. Parker?" Ans. "No, he is out of town for a few hours."

"Has this business been in the Parker family for a long period of time?" Ans. "Yes".

"Was the old grandfather who established it named Charles?" Ans. "Yes".

"Did he come from western New York, near Perry?" Ans. "Yes".

"Who is the present owner of the business?" Ans. "William Hubert Parker".

"Please tell him that he should have a relative calling to see him next Thursday." Ans. "Very well, I shall convey the message."

The writer then sent Mr. W. H. Parker a letter regarding the purpose of his call. The call at the Parker Studio in Morristown was very much worth while and the conversation with distant-cousin Hubert was most informative, though some vital family statistics are still missing. Hubert had the most of history of the lost family branch well in mind. More details are expected to be added later. Apparently the photography business had been operated jointly with Hubert's brother, Courtland B., until he left Morristown, N. J. for other business interests on Wall Street, New York City.

The reproduction of the photograph of Irene Perry Hoskins (our mutual great-grandmother) that Hubert Parker sent for this manuscript is valued more highly by the writer than a similar reproduction of "Whistler's Mother" might have been. This is one of the missing photographs that Harriet Hoskins Brown was searching to find.

The writer trusts that closer family relationships may be maintained with the New Jersey branch of the family in the future.

Julia A. Hoskins Gray, 5th child of Samuel Hoskins, Jr. and Irene Perry
Hoskins (b) 12/9/1822 (m) 1/3/1844 - Wm. C. Gray (d) 1877

Their children were:

1-Edwin P. Gray (b) 3/9/1846 (m) Gladys Jones (d) 9/2/1939

Their children were:

1-Glen Gray* no data (one daughter, lives in Fla. musician, unmarried)

2-Cora Gray no data (no c'n)

2-Alice C. Gray Eddy (b) 7/18/1849 (m) 9/14/1870-Frank Eddy (d) 11/4/1875
2nd wife _____

Their children were:

1-Bernice C. Eddy (b) _____ (d) 2/22/1876 - Scarlet fever

2-Frank G. Eddy (b) _____ (d) 3/23/1876 - Scarlet fever

3-Willie C. Eddy (b) _____ (d) 1887 - Crippled

3-Willie De Forest Eddy (b) 3/17/1855 (d) 8/24/1859

4-Jennie M. Gray (b) 4/19/1856 (Officially adopted in 1857) (m) twice-
no c'n

5-Carrie A. Gray (b) 7/21/1860 (m) 11/18/1880-Frank Forbes** (d) 12/1/1890

After Julia married William Gray they worked on a farm for a few years. They had five children: Ed, Alice, Jenny and Carrie. (Jenny adopted) Willie (d) in infancy.

Later the Grays kept a hotel in Rushford, New York. As they were having financial difficulties, Julia's brother, E.P. Hoskins, sent them some money. In a letter of December 11, 1862, Julia thanked him, "I am very thankful for the money you sent. We were all destitute of clothing. I sewed some and got some things."

Things were so bad that they were planning to return to Cayuga County in the spring if they couldn't get a hotel in a better location.

In a letter written on December 15, 1862, William Gray wrote to E.P. Hoskins (his brother-in-law) that he had decided to return to farming but he needed 150 dollars to pay a debt.

"Dear Erother, I never took my pen in hand under so much excitement and low spirits as I am laboring under this morning. Julia sits by me quite cool, but I expect she will lose her courage before a great while. I have made up my mind to give up the hotel business and go to farming and stick to it day and night until I have made up what I have lost. I am sorry that I did not write positively to you in my other letter that I would come out there and work a farm. It is the only thing that I can do, for I have nothing to start with and I am in debt besides. I owe about 150 dollars that Thomas is fast with me for. It has got to be paid the first of January. How it will be done, I do not know. Thomas is perfectly good, but there is no chance for him to hire the money. He cannot possibly pay it and it will make us both a great deal of trouble. Ed, if you will send the money, I will work faithfully and you shall have all that we raise excepting a living and we will live cheap at that, until you are paid up and paid for all your trouble. Do send it to me and all shall be right." Note: (The money was sent to Wm. Gray)

Julia also wrote a letter to her brother that her husband didn't know about.

"Dear Brother, If it is in your power to help William, do so. Thomas is in with him for 150 dollars and William cannot pay it. He is so troubled about it I am afraid he will make away with himself. I have had to watch all day and all last night. Oh my God, I hope I may never see another time as this. He lost fifty dollars yesterday. When I see you I will tell you about it. Don't mention it in your letter to him."

Wm. Gray farmed the east Hoskins Farm during Civil War days while Chas. V. Hoskins 'A.B.H. Letter' was farming the west Hoskins Farm. His accounts for 1860 and 1864 show accuracy. Later William owned a farm near the west side of the Town of Scipio, where he has been remembered in the area by a marker, reading - Gray Rd.

*Glen Gray was a banker in Waterloo

**See Forbes Family-Sec. D.

Adaline Hoskins Wilcox

Adaline Hoskins Wilcox, the sixth child of Samuel Hoskins, Jr. and Irene Perry Hoskins was born November 16, 1824. She received about 320 dollars as one of the five minors in the settlement of her father's estate. Adaline was a dressmaker by profession, sewing for about seventy-five cents a day. (A.B. H. letter, February, 1933.) She visited as far West as Mich. to sew for relatives.

During middle life she married a widower, Daniel Wilcox, who apparently owned a large farm in Romulus, Seneca County. He had four grown children who wished their father and new mother the best of happiness in their marriage.

Records of receipts of tuition payments show that one daughter, Catherine, attended the Ovid Academy in 1855. Another daughter, Nell, spent rather large sums of money for clothing at J.S. Granger & Company of Ithaca, New York. She also gave dressmaker, Mrs. L.A. Hinkley, a great deal of business preparing for her wedding.

Adaline's husband died on December 20, 1875. The estate was settled by Adaline and her brother E.F. Hoskins, Sr. acting as joint administrators.

In settling the estate an auction was held on March 10 and 11, 1876. The auction netted \$2456.38. In addition, the two sons of her husband took some property for their shares. Peter Wilcox received some land and grain amounting to \$507.13. J.C. Wilcox received \$236.88 worth of household goods and offered to pay \$2400 for his stepmother's share of the land, in a letter dated January 20, 1876. He also indicated he was ready to help in any way he could.

"I pray it will work out for all our interests and that this matter may be settled up with the same good feeling that has here to fore existed."---J.C. Wilcox

At the time of the settlement, Adaline thought that some property had been stolen. She went to a clairvoyant and her experience is explained in a letter to her brother about a year after her husband's death.

"I have been to the lady that can tell where things are that are lost or stolen. She says there are papers in two different places at a long distance east that will be of great value to us. She says it is all coming out, right. There is someone who will tell us all about it. She described Osborn and Uncle as working together against me but I also had a friend who was working for me that would find the property and she described you. So you can go ahead now. New Jersey is the place to go just as I have told you all the time. Melinda and Horatio went with me yesterday to see this lady. She is a good Christian woman and has a good reputation here. There was a man who froze to death in the fields and people looked for him for several days. Then they went to this woman and she looked through her glass and told them just where to find him. They went to the spot and found him. She has told people where to find stolen property. She says I am coming out much better than I expected.--P.S. That woman says that there was a Will and she described Uncle exactly as the one that wrote it and says he has it now."

The Wilcox family must have been devout Presbyterians for while living in Romulus they bought Pew No. 48 which was sold for one-hundred sixty dollars to Mathew D. Coe in February 1838. This pew was resold in July 1846 and Daniel Wilcox finally bought it in March 1849.

After her husband's death Adaline bought a small place in Fleming, N. Y. which is about three miles north of the Hoskins Farms. She lived there until her death in the late 1890's. Aunt Adaline's house was a very convenient place to leave children when the Hoskins family shopped in Auburn. She is remembered for her hospitality and kindness.

Susan M. Hoskins Cowan

Susan M. Hoskins Cowan, seventh child of Samuel Hoskins, Jr. and Irene Perry Hoskins was born March 6, 1827 in Scipio, Cayuga County, N.Y.*Susan was a member of the Methodist Church. She married Charles Cowan, Nov. 1861. They lived in Janesville, Wisconsin, on a farm. The couple had three children: Julia, Charles, and George. The descendants of Susan and Charles C. although they were first cousins of E.P. Hoskins, Jr. are unaccounted for. Many attempts to locate them were made as a letter to the Postmaster. Attempts to locate this family started in 1962.

Susan missed her friends in Cayuga County and was very homesick. They seem to have had a hard time getting enough money to live on.

In 1871 Susan's husband, Charles, wrote to E.P. Hoskins, Sr. asking for help in securing a loan of \$3500 to buy farm land in Wisconsin:

"If you feel like speculating and are able I would like to dig the thing out. If I had what money belongs to me I would try it alone. Nineteen hundred remains on the place at ten percent but I don't like that ten...I don't know enough to work for Alfred, (son of Joshua) he is Treasurer of the Ag. Society and does everything 'on the Science'. He talked in the fall that I could have some land but they are going to work it themselves."

While her husband wrote of buying Susan wrote a tale of misfortune:

"I will drop you a line informing how we are getting along and that is not very well. Charlie's health is miserable this summer. He has not been able to do much. He has worked some in the corn and in the flax...I think it does not agree with him here at all and my health is not as good here as it was east. I want to go back this fall. Charlie says I can go if I want to but says he is not going back to live...If you find anything or any kind of business that he could go into I wish you would write him...I wish we had never left New York...If I ever get back I will never leave again...They can't raise much here this year but corn. The Hessian fly has ruined the winter wheat...I don't know what will come to ruin the corn...The weather has been dreadful hot and the river has been very foul, so much so that all the fish are dying...The stench was very offensive. I don't know but it will make everybody sick. People prophecy a great deal of sickness this fall and I want to get away from here. I wish you would write Charles, you need not tell him that I wrote you."

In March of 1872, Samuel P. Hoskins (son of Joshua) took some supplies to the Cowans. These supplies were:

8 lbs. sugar	\$1.00	1/8 bu beans	\$.25
50 lbs. flour	1.65	4 lbs. dried apples	.44
1/2 bu. potatoes	.50	1/2 lb. tea	.60

These were purchased with funds supplied by E.P. Hoskins, Sr. but Samuel P. was instructed not to tell Susan who they were from. Samuel P. also took them a piece of pork from his own farm.

He found the children well and happy and in a letter he mentioned Charlie as "complaining some as he most always is but when he came to the table he seemed to play his part well."

In 1873 Susan wrote: My dear Brother and Sister (Ed and Harriet) "It has been three long months since I have heard from any of our folks and I am very anxious to know if you are all alive, or what is the matter, that none of you write a word to me...Adaline wrote me soon after Harriet Y's death telling me the particulars...Adaline said she would send the fruit that she dried at your house...We have inquired for the package several times...I wish you would make some inquiries about the matter...We think so much of fruit that comes from you...We have managed to keep quite comfortable in the log cabin so far...I have not seen but one woman's face this winter...I am so very lonely sometimes. Charles is away from home part of the time stripping tobacco. He has an acre and a half to strip for himself...Julia and George have to stay home this winter, it is a mile and 1/2 to school."

*She received 320 dollars as an inheritance from her father's estate.



Susan Hoskins Cowan



Adaline Hoskins Wilcox

Caroline E. Hoskins Brigham

Caroline E. Hoskins Brigham, the youngest child of Samuel Hoskins, Jr. and Irene Perry Hoskins was born in the Colonial House on the West Farm in Scipio, Cayuga County, New York on June 1, 1831, about two months after the death of her father. She was one of the five children for whom her mother acted as guardian. Later she received \$311.66 from the estate of her father. She married H.A. Brigham of Perry, New York. Br. Brigham was given a good recommendation by Samuel P. Hoskins who had been his neighbor. She lived on his farm in Perry for many years. They left no descendants.

Caroline was the "banner cook of the neighborhood". She was noted for her cherry pies (she baked sixty one in a period of three weeks) and her ginger cookies. She kept house for her family until she was married, which helped her sister-in-law, Aurora, a great deal.

Caroline was a Baptist and she attended church in Scipio Center and later in Fleming with her sister, Melinda. She tried to intercede with E.P. Hoskins, Jr. to get Aurora B. Hoskins to pay Adaline some money she thought was due and made quite a case of it. In fact, she wrote a 12-page letter 8/8/1896 regarding the financial relationship of two perfectly respectable women. A quotation from the letter follows:

"I only had time to tell her that she must remember that the wheel kept turning. I wanted to quote this passage 'with what measure ye meet it shall be measured to you again'."

The writer tends to think that Caroline was rather 'self-righteous' in her point of view. She was apparently rather orthodox in her religious beliefs. She wrote to Harriet A., following the death of her husband, E. P. Hoskins, Sr. as follows:

"You must be very lonely now I think every day of you, and I am shocked when I think that Edwin and Mary Cowan are in their eternal world and often wonder if God pardoned their sins and if they are at the right hand of their Redeemer; may God grant that it is so."

She was described as being "a handsome and dignified woman". She also was not afraid to stand up to her older brother, E.P. Hoskins, Sr. as was indicated when she told him that if his wife didn't like her butter he could take the cows to Auburn and let her make her own butter. (A.B.H. letter, February 1933)

* * * * *

Note: The materials on the five daughters of Samuel Hoskins, Jr. and Irene Perry Hoskins were prepared by Angie Hoskins Gillerist, daughter of the writer.

* * * * *

HOSKINS FARMS

ALL MEASUREMENTS IN CHAINS

■ = LOT LINE 7 MARKERS

▲ = HOUSE

■ = BARN

INDIAN FIELD ROAD

14.08

WEST FARM

1884 BOUNDARY

BERGERSTOCK ROAD

33.25

EAST FARM
8A K
8A J
8A I
8A H
8A G

20A 91 SQ. RDS. D

7A 115 SQ. RDS. E

7A 115 SQ. RDS. F

38.44

49.98

LOT LINE 7

8.55

ROGER POST

Section E--- Acquirement and Transfer of Farm Property

The settling of New York State from east to west, by New Englanders, was a slow process. Many think that had it been settled from west to east, by Westerners, that the most of the hill land would have been retained for their one best crop, the forests. There is a history of more than 300 years in the Hudson Valley while one may hear men talk about their grandfathers, as early settlers, in Western New York. The average period for one generation to assume managerial responsibility (in-the-saddle) is usually about thirty years on farms. The Federal Land Bank has written farm mortgages for 33 years, which should allow for some cycles of 'high prices' and enough time to meet payments for discharging mortgages.

Hedrick* has listed all the patents and tracts for distribution of New York lands. Examples:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Counties</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Acres</u>
Bradshaw's Patent	Washington	1762	23,000
Walton's Patent	Delaware	1770	23,000

<u>Subdivision of the Massachusetts Purchase</u>			
<u>Tract</u>	<u>Parties</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Acres and Counties</u>
Phelps and Gorham	Mass. to Phelps and Gorham	1788	2,600,000 in Allegany, Monroe, Livingston, Ontario, Schuyler, Wayne, Steuben and Yates

In far Western N. Y. it was the Holland Co's Purchase or Robt. Morris to Agents of Holland Co. Hedrick has stated that: "the first land office in the U.S. for the sale of land was established at Cananadaigua by Nathaniel Phelps in 1789 and that the Holland Co., was the second such office...In 1838 the Holland Land Co. sold a large tract of land to Trumbull, Carry and Co. who imposed such conditions on the extension of contracts that the settlers rebelled, demolished the land office at Mayville and burned the company's records in the highway."

Hedrick also shows that: "after the Revolution the state made provision in several large tracts for soldiers who had served during the great war. The soldiers drew lots for homesteads in these tracts and in most cases went at once to settle on them, but not infrequently sold their warrants to whomsoever would buy. The largest block of military lands was in central New York and included what now constitutes Cayuga, Cortland, Onondaga, Seneca, and parts of Tompkins, Oswego and Wayne Counties. The soldiers who drew their portion of land in the fertile valleys of these counties were fortunate indeed. Here were the best farming lands upon which the State exacted no rent and asked for payments so small that practically all farms were gifts. The region had one drawback: it was poorly favored with navigable waters and long, rough roads to distant mills and markets proved a heavy burden to its settlers."

In visiting high schools in Western New York in the early 1930's the writer observed the large keys of the old Blossom Heath Hotel (now in Cananadaigua Hotel) which at one time was the western terminal of the Overland Stage Coach Line, from the East. In addition he observed the heavy stone vault in the yard of the old Peacock Inn at Mayville, Chautauqua Co. One 'fireplace story' told in this inn (former and imposing home of Judge Peacock) relates how another mob of angry farmers, who thought that something was wrong in the land office, surrounded the home of the judge with forks and scythes and demanded the truth. It is said that the old judge simply mounted a barrel on his front porch and eloquently assured the mob that everything was regular in his office and that their Deeds were secure, etc. The mob is said to have quietly left for home with no violence. Certainly, they could not have destroyed, or gained access, to Judge Peacock's vault. It looks very secure.

*Hedrick, U.P.-A History of Agriculture in the State of New York - 1933

Early Settlers on Military Lands:

The following notations are taken from "History of Cayuga County, New York" 1789-1879, Page 421 shows:

"William Cowan* settled in 1797, where his son, Wm. R. Cowan now (1879) lives. He had five children, four of whom are living, one in Michigan....

William Daniels from Saratoga County, George Elliott, from Mass., and a man named Hoskins from Washington County came in 1798. Daniels settled in what is known as Daniels settlement....George Elliott, now (1879) living at Scipioville. Hoskins was the grandfather of Edwin P. Hoskins now (1879) living on the old homestead."

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT hereby made and concluded upon by and between Samuel Hoskins now of the County of Washington and the State of New York (as principal) and Henry Watkins of the Town of Scipio and the County of Onondaga and the State of New York (as surety for the said Hoskins) of the first part; and Benjamin Ledyard of Scipio in the County and State aforesaid, as Agent for John Lawrence, Esq. of the second part, this thirteenth day of October one thousand seven hundred and ninety eight. First the parties of the first part do hereby for themselves, their heirs, executors, Administrators, promise and agree to pay to the said party of the second part, his executors and Administrators or assigns the sum of two hundred dollars on or before the twentieth day of February next with lawful interest from this date until paid and the further sum of two hundred and twenty seven dollars and fifty cents on or before the thirteenth day of October in the year one thousand eight hundred with lawful interest from this date annually paid until the said principal and interest is all paid. The said parties of the first part further promise and agree that the said Samuel Hoskins shall have built on the lot of land hereafter to be described, a dwelling home into which he shall actually move and take residence with his family before the first day of March next ensuing the date of this instrument of agreement. And the said party of the second part doth hereby promise and agree that after the payments of the first aforementioned sum of two hundred dollars and on receiving a bond and a mortgage on the same promise for the residence as above engaged, that he will execute or procure to be executed and delivered or conveyance in the law for the conveyance unto the said Samuel, his heirs, or assigns, in fee simple forever. All that lot or parcel of land lying and being in the Southwest corner of Lot Number Seven in the Town of Scipio in the County and State aforesaid, so known by the Surveyor-Generals returns of Survey, filed agreeably to Law in the Secretaries office of said State, and which Lot now intended to be conveyed, is known as lot or farm number five on a plot or map of Survey made of said large or whole lot No. 7 by Jedediah Tracy on the 12th day of October instant and contain one hundred and fourteen acres. In Witness whereof the said parties to these presents have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written. Sealed and delivered in the presence of:

H. Wan Wei
Jedediah Tracy

Samuel Hoskins
XXX his mark
Henry Watkins
X his mark
Ben Ledyard
Agent for John Lawrence
X X X his mark

*Note: It has been told that the Cowans came in winter, over a crust of snow. Upon reaching a crossing of trails one Bro stood his ox whip upright, declaring that he would settle in the direction that it fell. It fell to the west and he settled on-the-hill. Wm. then stood up the whip and it fell to the south where he settled on an adjoining farm.

See Map--Sec. F. Wm's. farm bore the Cowan name for more than 100 years

Will of Revolutionary War Samuel Hoskins:

In the name of God, Amen; I Samuel Hoskins of the Town of Scipio, County of Cayuga, and State of New York, Leing weak in body, but of sound and perfect mind and memory, blessed be God for the same, do make and publish this, my last Will and Testament in manner and form following Inc: justly I give and bequeath to my beloved son Leonard Hoskins the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars in two annual payments two years after my death. I further give to my beloved son Joshua Hoskins the sum of fifty dollars in neet stock within one year after my death. I further give to my beloved grand-son, Samuel P. Hoskins, son of Joshua Hoskins, one pair of four year old oxen to be paid over to him, the said Samuel P., one year after he, the said Samuel P., becomes twenty one years of age. I further give to my beloved daughter, Lyndia Phelps all my household furniture. I further give to my beloved granddaughter, Lydia Hoskins, daughter of Joshua Hoskins, one cow to be delivered to her, the said Lydia, when she becomes of the age of eighteen years. I further give to my beloved children, Lydia P. Fitch and Silas Hoskins, to each of them five dollars, and after my funeral charges and my honest debts are paid, and the above legacies are paid, I give and bequeath to my beloved son, Samuel Hoskins, all the property that I am possessed of at my death. I further constitute and appoint my beloved son, Samuel Hoskins, executor to my last Will and Testament.

Scipio, January 23, 1824

Signed and sealed in the presence of:

Nicah Hathaway

Henry Marsh

Royal Hathaway

Samuel Hoskins

Note: Samuel Hoskins, Jr. was appointed Executor of his father's Will; "being first duly sworn well and faithfully to administer the same"

"In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of office of our said Surrogate to be hereunto affixed.--Witness Benjamin S. Cuyler, Esquire, Surrogate of our said County at Ledyard aforesaid, the twenty seventh day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty five."

Benjamin S. Cuyler
Surrogate

Selected Items from An Inventory of the Personal Property of Samuel Hoskins.

forty two Shep Prised at seventy	24 hogs	\$ 53.00
five cents pr head	99 sap tubs	12.37
Wairing Aparril (wearing)	25 tons of hay at \$5.	125.00
One five year old mare	140 bushels of wheat at 50¢	
1 pair of Oxen	and	78.75
1 pair of 3 year old steers	20 bushels of oats at 44¢	
1 pair of 1 year old steers	Pitch fork56
Heiffer and steer 1 year old	Slay	5.00
Five cows at 15 dollars each	Fanning mill	15.00
Mare and colt	8 wood tubs	2.75
1 pair of horses	1 cart	5.00
1 waggin (wagon)	1 grindstone	2.50
4 calves	3 pine meat tubs	2.00
1 waggin chair	Cider casks	10.50
1 hand saw	2 hoes50
1 broad ax	12 yards of full cloth	12.00
1 mare and cow	6 1/3 yards of flannel	3.12
Heiffer and steer 2 years old	10 yards of whitned lining	
4 planes	cloth	3.12
ox hoe? and chain	2 yds. of ___ cloth50
	knives	1.00

Note: 4 items not listed

WEST HOSKINS FARM

Acquirement and Transfer of Property:

Samuel Hoskins, Sr. fulfilled the terms of his contract (as shown) in the Articles of Agreement, drawn and signed October 13, 1798 and recorded in the Cayuga County Clerks Office Book A, page 46.

The deed for sub-div. 5, Lot 7, was granted February 20, 1799 and recorded in Deed Book A, pages 46 and 47, May 10, 1799. , May 10, 1799.

On October 27, 1824 Samuel Hoskins, Sr. deeded 50 acres on the south side of the West Farm to his son, Samuel Hoskins, Jr. for the consideration of \$100.00 and recorded in Deed Book CC, page 27. Title to the remaining acreage of the West Farm was acquired by Samuel Hoskins, Jr. by inheritance, as stated in the terms of the Will of Samuel Hoskins, Sr. Recorded June 27, 1825.

On August 12, 1826, Leonard Hoskins (son of Samuel, Sr.) and his wife quit claimed their rights to 25 acres in the southeast corner of the West Farm for 500 dollars. At approximately the same time, Samuel, Jr. mortgaged the 50 acres in the southwest corner of the farm to his brother, Joshua, for \$274.15 on June 3, 1826. (Book K Mortgages pp. 393, --6/3/26. This mortgage was finally settled by Edwin P. Hoskins, Sr. on 4/1/1859.

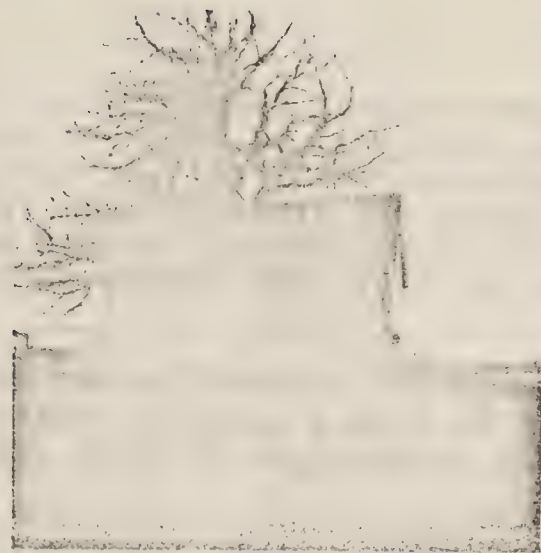
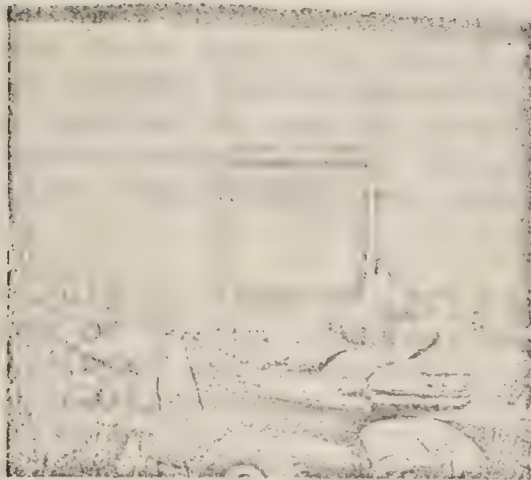
Edwin P. Hoskins, Sr. bought out the interests of his brothers and sisters in the West Farm, following the death of his father, in the following order:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Interest of:</u>	<u>Consideration</u>	<u>Recorded</u>
4/18/1838	Shandy H. Hoskins	\$ 410.00	Ek. 59, p. 98, 8/21/1838
1/21/1842	Malinda A. Hoskins	200.00	Ek. 61, p. 477, 2/3/1842
1/21/1842	David Hoskins	200.00	Ek. 61, p. 477, 2/3/1842
5/14/1842	Interest of five minor brothers and sisters, Julia, Adaline, Susan, Charles and Caroline from Philip Van Arsdale, Guardian Representative	1558.28	Liber of Deeds 116, p. 292

In order to secure the above transactions and to give the five minor children \$100.00 each for immediate use, Edwin P. Hoskins, Sr. gave Philip Van Arsdale a claim on 30 acres on the south side of the farm. The balance of the money needed was raised by giving William E. Smead a mortgage for \$1,000.00.

Note: Original acreage of the West Farm was at least 130 acres although the deed indicated 114 acres (more or less).

The West Hoskins Farm was owned by the Eddy family or relatives for 19 years; by the Eody family for 35 years; and, as of 1963, the Hoskins family for 111 years.



Colonial House Erected
in 1827 on West Farm

TRANSFER OF WEST FARM FROM HOSKINS FAMILY

Date	Grantor	Grantee	Consideration	Recorded
4/1/1867	E. P. Hoskins, Sr. and wife	David Eddy and wife	\$5,000	Book 116, p. 598 also open reservoir northeast corner
4/13/1871	David Eddy and wife, Pollyette	Allen S. & Owen D. Eddy, sons	\$5,000	Executed 9/23/1872 one-half share, each
4/1/1873	Owen D. Eddy	Allen S. Eddy	\$4,500	Transferred 6/5/1873 Bk. 137, p.40
5/1/1884	Allen S. Eddy	D.K. Chamberlain	\$1,800	5/1/1884, Ek. 165, p.411 30 acres - south side.
9/1886	Allen S. Eddy	James Body	\$6,300	Deed 4/1/1887 Bk.169 p.490 Mtg.\$3200.00 Auburn Bank, 2nd Mtg. \$2,000.00 A.S.Eddy 101.67 Acres
3/30/1910	Betsey Body, (wife of James) and others	Harry C. Body, Son	\$4,600	Book 199 P. 397
6/14/1919	Harry C. Body	L. Thurston		About 2 acres south- west corner

TRANSFER OF WEST FARM BACK TO HOSKINS FAMILY

4/1/1921	Harry C. Body	Edwin R. Hoskins	\$9,200	Mortgage for \$7,200. Bond for \$14,400. Recorded 4/1/1921, Liber 180, p.174 Mtg. extended 3/31/31 Mtg.discharged 9/27/ 1945, Ek.57, p.353
----------	---------------	------------------	---------	--

EAST HOSKINS FARM

Acquirement and Transfer of Property:

The East Farm was a portion of sub-lot 4 which Samuel Hoskins acquired by deed from John Lawrence¹ on April 7, 1810 for \$786.00, recorded in Cayuga County Deeds, Liber J, page 521 on June 30, 1810, the description being sub-lot 4, Lot 7, Township 12 (Scipio) approximately 124 acres. It is highly probable that Samuel and his sons had had possession of this farm for some time since, on April 24, 1810 54 acres² were sold to William Smith.

On July 2, 1810 71 acres were deeded from Samuel Hoskins and Lydia Hoskins to Joshua Hoskins, their son, described as being a part of sub-lot 4, Lot 7 and recorded in Book M of Deeds, page 89 on December 21, 1811. (Consideration \$600)

In 1826 Joshua Hoskins with Josiah King and Nath. Adams purchased 107 acres in Lot 8 for the consideration of \$1818.66 from Lucretia Stevens, Horation Stevens and Samuel Stevens. This land was a perfect rectangle; 40 chains 90 links by 26 chains 16 links. (Liber FF, pp. 44)

At the time of Joshua's death³ in 1843 the East Farm contained 82 acres, 71 acres in lot 7, and the 11 easterly acres in lot 8. It would appear that the 11 acres in lot 8 were the residual interest retained by Joshua from the 107 acre farm bought in common with King and Adams in 1826.

¹ John Lawrence was probably a land agent who lived in New York; at the time of the allocations to New York veterans of the Revolutionary War he acquired by assignment many of the soldiers' grants. The ballot book of Revolutionary War Land grants shows that Lawrence received by assignment all of Lot 7 of Township 12. (Book kept at State Education Library, Manuscript Room, Albany, N. Y.) Subsequent to his acquiring Lot 7, Lawrence had the lot subdivided into sub-lots in 1798 by Jedidiah Tracy. The West Farm was a portion of sub-lot 5, which was acquired by Samuel Hoskins by deed in 1799.

² The description of the 54 acres of land deeded by Samuel Hoskins, Sr. to William Smith locates it south of Joshua Hoskins Land and being along the southeast corner of Lot 7. We know that the farm acquired by deed 17 days prior to the conveyance to Smith was in this location. The consideration for this 54 acres was \$1000.00 which tends to indicate that Samuel and Joshua had improved the land some time prior to April 1810. It is probable that they had Articles of Agreement similar to those for the West Farm, however, none were ever found in either of the family or court records. The deed from Samuel Hoskins to William Smith dated April 24, 1810 was recorded in Cayuga County Book of Deeds J on page 487 on June 12, 1810.

³ The East Farm was partitioned after Joshua's death in 1843. Edwin P. Hoskins acquired approximately 24 acres in March 1846 (16 acres from Alfred Hoskins and wife for \$600.00 and 8 acres from Daniel Whipple and wife for \$300.00, Record Book 35, April 20, 1846.) Samuel P. Hoskins, son of Joshua reaccumulated all of the farm after the partition with the exception of the three 8 acre strips which Edwin P. Hoskins, Sr. bought. There are several deeds on record which show how Samuel P. Hoskins acquired title to the 58 acres remaining. Cayuga County, Book 82 p 86/584 shows a deed from Slauson, guardian of Eliza Dorrance to Samuel P. Hoskins.

Note

See Sec. F--Schooling and Educational Opportunities for Lease of a Building, for School Purposes by William Smith.

EAST HOSKINS FARM (Cont.)

In 1854 Samuel P. Hoskins and his wife deeded 58 acres from Lot 7 and 8 for \$3480.00 to George Shaw and wife (Nancy Shaw) and Henry Hall and wife (Mary E. Hall) - Recorded in Book 87, pp. 521, 4/4/1854.

On March 29, 1860 Henry Hall and wife conveyed their portion to the Shaws for \$4300.00. This conveyance made the Shaws the complete owners of the 58 acres. It has been told that the Halls built the house which is presently located on the East Farm. This deed reinforces that report since the Halls received \$2560 more than they originally paid for their half interest. Recorded Liber 98, pp. 45. At this time the Shaws had \$6000 invested in the East Farm (\$4300 plus \$1740 from the original investment in 1854).

On February 20, 1861 the Shaws conveyed the 58 acres to Edwin P. Hoskins, Sr. for \$4200 cash plus a mortgage lien of \$1900 or a total consideration of \$6100. This deed was recorded in Book 99 at page 611. At this time Edwin P. Hoskins, Sr. had reestablished the farm to the same size as it was at the death of his uncle Joshua and, in addition, the farm had now been enhanced by a new house. Twenty four acres of this farm have been in possession of the E. P. Hoskins families (and descendants) since 1843 and in possession of Rev. War Samuel's descendants since 1810.

Edwin P. Hoskins, Sr. died in 1889 and the East Farm remained as an estate until the death of his widow, Harriet A. Hoskins, in 1896. Their only child and son, Edwin P. Hoskins, Jr. inherited the property and in March 30, 1898 gave Ida B. Geer a mortgage sufficient to cover the accumulated debts. This mortgage was cancelled on April 24, 1911. Edwin P. Hoskins, Jr. died in 1928. His death was followed by the death of his widow in 1929. The East Farm remained as an estate until 1932 when Edwin R. Hoskins (the writer) purchased the two shares belonging to his sisters, thus restoring the ownership of both farms to one member of the family.

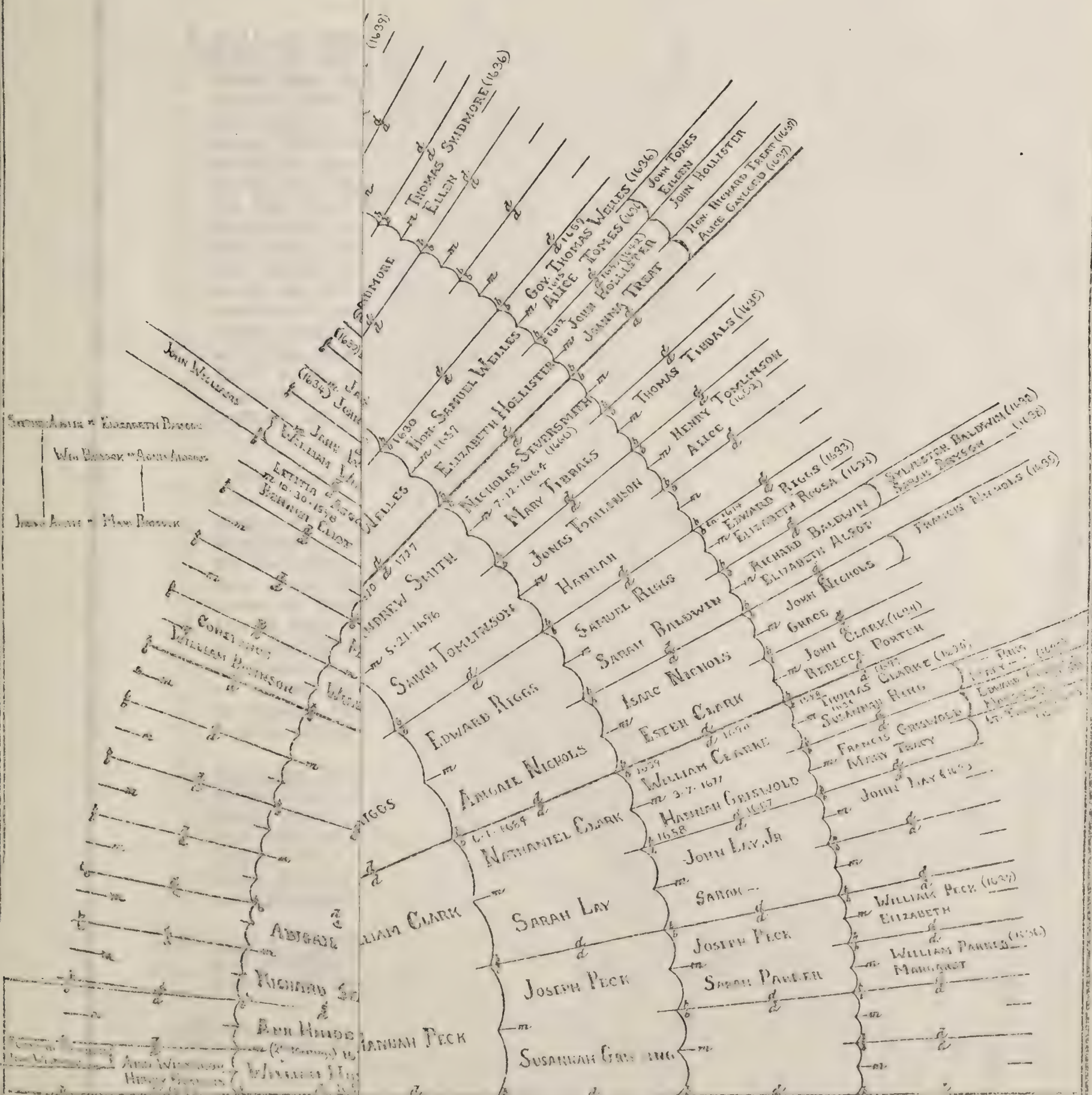
* * * * *

Note: The materials on file in the County Clerk's office were checked by Attorney Edwin Paul Hoskins, son of the writer.

* * * * *

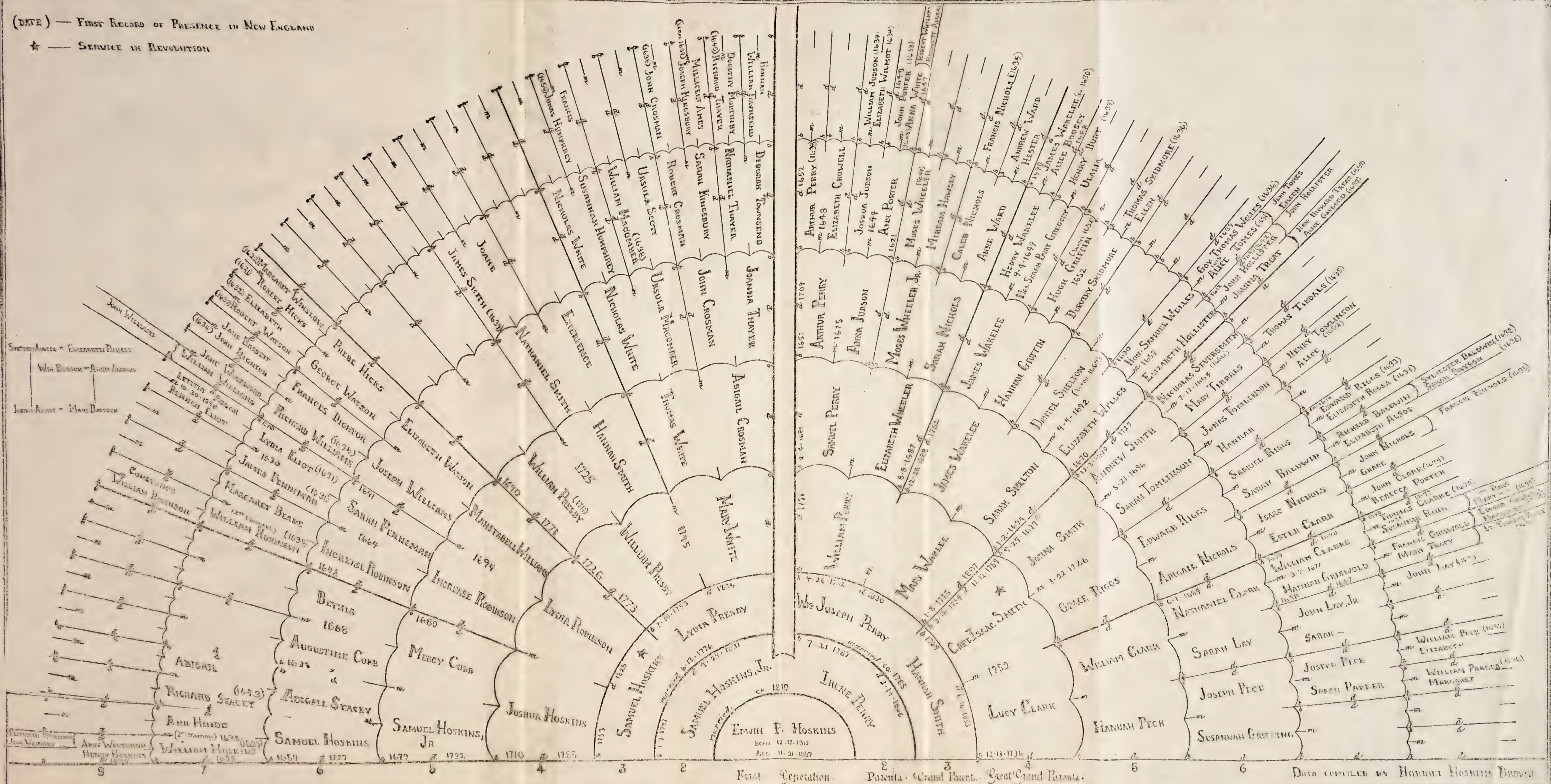
(DATE) — FIRST RECORD OF PRESENCE

★ — SERVICE IN REVOLUTION



(DATE) — FIRST RECORD OF PRESENCE IN NEW ENGLAND

★ — SERVICE IN REVOLUTION



DATA COMPILED BY MARILYN HOSKINS ELLIOTT

Main body of handwritten text, appearing to be a list or series of entries, possibly organized in columns or rows. The text is very faint and illegible.

Section D - FAMILIES OF WIVES

Family of Lydia Presby, 1753-1824

Wife of

Samuel Hoskins, Sr.

PRESBY (or PRESBREY) Family

I. William Presby was born in Blackfriars, a section of the southwestern part of old London, in the year 1690. Parents at this time, who felt that they might not be able to give their children the education they would have liked, often "bound out" a child to another family, or elsewhere, to remain until he became of age, to learn a trade. And when William was ten years old, he was bound out for service on a British man-of-war. Here he had served faithfully for eleven years, when his ship visited Boston Harbor, a struggling Colonial village. In the Boston Newsletter of August 6, 1711, one reads: "Her Majesty's Ships-of-War, under command of Hon. Sir Hovendon Walker, Knight and Admiral, with the bomb ship, transports and tenders of about 80 sail, set sail on Monday last." Accordingly it was July 30, 1711, when the ship on which William Presby had come, sailed away. But William had obtained permission to see Boston, and had left the ship. He very soon decided he wanted to remain permanently in America; and after all, he was twenty-one years of age at this time and had served his full time of apprenticeship, so felt that he was justly, even if not legally perhaps, entitled to liberty. So he took it, without any bother or formality of red tape.

With bouyant spirits and a wonderful sense of liberty, he left Boston, and passed on thru what is now Roxbury, taking his course in a southerly direction. He kept to the forests and out of sight of human beings, living on nuts and berries, perhaps gnawing the bark from black birch twigs, for about three days, when he arrived in Taunton. He knew that his ship had left Boston by this time, and he was truly FREE. He stopped first to ask for food and employment at the home of Nathaniel Grosman, a farmer and shoemaker, who hired William for a man of all work. William was frugal and industrious, a hard worker, and after a few years was able to buy land and build a house north of Taunton, on Broadway, which was known as the Boston Turnpike. And at about this time he built one of the first properly rigged vessels to navigate the Taunton River, a sloop. About 1725, he married Hannah Smith, from one of the oldest families of the Old Colony.

II. William Presby, Jr. Born 1726, son of William and Hannah, also was a shoemaker, as well as being captain of a coasting vessel. He married Mary White, and they had 11 children. They lived in that part of Taunton called "The Weirs". William was only 47 years old when he died in 1773, only two years after his father died. Inventory of his estate, Aug. 19, 1773, showed it valued at L439, 11s 9d, Mary his wife, being administrator.

III. Lydia Presby was born July 10, 1753. She married Samuel Hoskins, Sr. 6-13-1775.* They lived for a time in Grandville, Washington Co., New York and in 1798 they moved to Scipio. H.H.B.**

Notes

*Five sons and four daughters shown under Hoskins Records

Family of Irene Perry, 1789-1866

Wife of
Samuel Hoskins, Jr.
PERRY Family

- I. Arthur Perry first settled in Boston, as early as 1638. He was a tailor by trade; also was the town Drummer. He was made freeman, May 13, 1640. He married Elizabeth Crowell, about 1648, and died, 1652.
- II. Arthur Perry, Jr., was born in Boston about 1651. He married Anna, only daughter of Joshua Judson, in 1675. They removed to Stratford, where he died in 1709. They had 13 children. The Perry family settled in that section of Stratford which was known as Ripton, and later, in 1789, the name was changed from Ripton to Huntington. The land was granted to the Perry family by the King of England, and consisted of 400 acres, bounded on the north by the river, and on the south by the King's Highway. The name of Ripton had been chosen because Mr. Daniel Shelton, a man of great prominence, had emigrated from a town by that name, in England. The Perry house, on West Broad Street, Stratford, was built in 1690, of the "salt-box type," and is still standing. This property had remained in the Perry family until 1893, when it was sold to Benjamin Fairchild. (There is a good picture of the house in the new History of Stratford).
- III. Samuel Perry was born 2-4-1681. He married Elizabeth Wheeler, who was born in Stratford, 8-8-1687, daughter of Moses and Sarah (Nichols) Wheeler. She is mentioned in the will of Moses, as his daughter.
- IV. William Perry married Mary Wakelee, who was born in Huntington, 1-8-1725. Their children were Abijah, born 5-2-1755, William Joseph, born 4-26-1762, and Prudence Polly, who married ---Sperry. Mary died in 1807, aged 82 years.
- V. Joseph Perry born 4-26-1762, married Hannah Smith of Litchfield, born in 1769. Children:

1966383

Oliver	lived in Michigan
Joseph	lived in or near Medina, N. Y.
William	
Grace	married a Wilkinson, lived in Seneca Co., N. Y. in a town called Berrytown
Caroline	married Worrel, lived in Gosport, N. Y.
Janet	married Dunning, lived in Michigan
Irene	born 7-21-1787 in Huntington, Conn.

(In the Hartford Atheneum are found the baptism records of William, 4-27-1760, Joseph, 8-1-1762, and Abijah, 8-18-1765. Also death records of William, Sr., 10-27-1789; and William, Jr., 9-22-1791. These from the Huntington Episcopal Church records).

"That Joseph Perry and his wife went out to Scipio, N. Y. some time after the birth of Irene, in 1787, is known, and Joseph's mother, Mary Wakelee Perry accompanied them. "Uncle Frank Thornton" of Fleming, N.Y. used to tell of how "Granny Perry" would tell stories from the Arabian Nights, evenings, and all the boys in the neighborhood would come in eagerly to hear her."

VI. Irene Perry married Samuel Hoskins, Jr. (about 1810).* H.H.B.**

Notes

*Four sons and five daughters shown under Hoskins records

**Harriet Hoskins Brown



IRENE PERRY HOSKINS



ALLEN SMEAD



ELEANOR BOLTON SMEAD

Family of Harriet A. Smead, 1820-1896

Wife of

Edwin P. Hoskins, Sr.

SMEAD FAMILY

William Smead, a Revolutionary War veteran,* who migrated to Scipio, N.Y. from Washington County, was born in 1741 and died in 1815. His wife, Mehetabell was born in 1751 and died in 1823.** There is evidence to show that William and his wife were the parents of Allen Smead whose early home in Scipio was located on Manchester Road, by the writer's father. The 1820 census for Scipio shows five males and four females in the Allen Smead family. One girl must have been born after 1820.

Allen Smead*** moved to Livingston County to establish a farm business. He was no doubt seeking land of the Phelps and Gorham Tract that included several of the fertile counties of western New York, namely, Livingston, Monroe, Ontario, Wayne, Yates, and others. Allen Smead's death occurred on 3/9/1858, age 69 years and he was buried in Leicester, N. Y. His estate was partially settled at Leicester, Livingston County, in 1861, as shown by Sale in Partition; at the time of the sale the four daughters and their husbands were recorded as follows:

Harriet A. --wife of Edwin P. Hoskins
Polyette --wife of David Eddy
Sally M. --wife of Joseph Forbes
Louisa J. --wife of James Cochran

The four sons and their wives were recorded as follows:

William E. Smead and his wife, Eliza Ann
Lyman H. Smead and his wife, Clarissa
Leonard B. Smead and his wife, Melvina
Horace M. Smead and his wife, Julia

Three of Allen Smead's daughters came back to Cayuga County to marry, which is evidence that their early social contacts and acquaintances were in Scipio. Also, William E. Smead, one of the four sons, spent the greater part of his life in Auburn and Union Springs, both located in Cayuga County. The other three sons of Allen Smead (Leonard, Lyman and Horace) apparently stayed in western New York. Lyman H. was buried in Leicester. The Hoskins Bible shows that Harriet A. was born in Scipio.

Polyette Smead, also born in Scipio, was first to marry and return to Scipio. She became the wife of David Eddy. A letter written to her sister, Harriet A. in 1841 (five years prior to her marriage to Edwin P. Hoskins, Sr.) reveals considerable information concerning the family. This letter is shown under the heading of "Social, Religious and Family Life".

Notes

*Also reported to be pastor of a local church. It seems probable that it was the one that stood east of the Eddy Cemetery.

**Recorded data from Smead monuments in Eddy Cemetery, Manchester Rd., Scipio.

***Allen Smead's wife was Eleanor Bolton, daughter of Thos. and Hannah Henry Bolton. They were married in Scipio, April 11, 1813. Thomas and Hannah Bolton were received in the First Baptist Church of Scipio (now Venice) in 1807. The Boltons have a lot and monument in the Eddy Cemetery, Manchester Rd., Scipio. The files of E.P.H., Sr. produced obituaries for former Judge Thos. Bolton and his son, Thomas Kelly Bolton of Cleveland, Ohio. A communication, dated Jan. 2, 1963, from Kenyon C. Bolton (son of Congresswoman Frances E. Bolton) shows a full eight-page genealogical record of this distinguished family of Ohio. Eleanor's sister, Mary, (b) Feb. 12, 1801, married Leonard Hoskins, son of Rev. War Samuel Hoskins.

THE FOUR SNEAD SISTERS

I. Polyette Smead (Eddy)

(b) 1817 (m) 1/1840 -David Eddy (b. 5/1817 d. 9/1872) (d) 6/1894

Their children were:

1st-Allen S. Eddy (b) 5/1841 (m) Ada A. Bottsford (d.1875)-2 c'n (d)infancy
(d) 1904

2nd-Sarah (Angeline) Eddy (b) 3/26/1843 (d) 1/18/1860

3rd- Owen Eddy (b) 3/1845 (m) 10/24/1874 -Ruth Adelaide Gregory (d) 12/1912

Their children:

1-Cyrus Eddy (b) 10/21/1875 (m) 9/26/1904 -Jennie F. Brown *See note on
children

2-Clarence Eddy (b) 7/6/1878 (m) 12/11/1918 -Sara Van Dyke -no c'n (d)
6/15/1942

3-David Richard Eddy (b) 9/18/1880 -unmarried (d) 3/9/1914

4-Allen Eddy (b) 8/2/1882 (m) 7/30/1908 -Carrie Knice *See note on 3 c'n
(d) 9/21/27

4th-Ellen L. Eddy (White) (b) 9/1846 (m) #John White (b. 1/1842 d. 12/1928)
'Nellie' Ellen (d) 5/1897

Their children:

1--Nellie E. White (b) 11/1874 (d) 1889

#2--Ray White (b) 5/29/1877 (m) 10/7/1902 -Inez Noble

Their children:

1-Porter White (b) 3/1904 (m) -Hilda Haussmann - 2 c'n

2-Josephine White (Thomas) (b) 9/1906 (m) 7/21/1933-Robert Thomas, M.D.
-4 c'n

3-Robert White (b) 5/11/1908 (m) 9/26/1941 -Marjorie Willerton -3 c'n

3--Adella White (Smith) (b) 1879 (m) -Milton Smith

Their child:

Helen Smith (Palmer) (b) 9/1906 (m) 1933 -Ralph Palmer -2 c'n

5th-Charles Eddy (b) 1/1851 (m) 12/27/1881 ----- -3 c'n

Note: Two sons, Denison and Burton, known to Ray White of Moravia, their
cousin (Not located). One daughter, Bernice Eddy (m) -----S.B.
Shakmanoff ----- -no c'n (d) 7/29/1962

Note: Allen S. and Owen Eddy bought the West Hoskins' Farm from their parents
in 1871. Allen bought Owen's interest in 1873. After losing his wife -1875-
and two small boys, Allen continued to operate with hired help until 1887. He
then engaged in the hardware business in Moscow, N. Y. with a partner. -King
and Eddy Hardware. He was buried in Eddy Cemetery.

*Richard M. Eddy; 2251 N. Clark St., Chi. (b) 4/18/1908 (m) 10/5/46
Catherine Sannasardo -no c'n. (Supt. Ill. Childrens' Hosp. School) Chicago
Marion Eddy Kiefer; 3220 Gold Court, LaFayette, Calif. (b) 5/20/1910 (m)
6/1/1935 -Henry J. Kiefer-11boy, Richard Eddy Kiefer (b) 11/8/1950

*#Owen K., Allen C., Rachel B. Eddy (not located)

#Second marriage, Lillian Cochrane, 1898 (See Cochrane Family)

##Second marriage, Helen Parkhurst Teeter, 1946

This Eddy Family was reported to Cyrus Eddy as belonging to "The Eddy
Family Assoc., Inc. For Historical and Genealogical Research" -letter
1/31/1925 by Ruth S. D. Eddy

II. Harriet A. Smead (Hoskins)

(b) 7/1820 (m) 11/18/1846 -Edwin P. Hoskins, Sr.; 1 surviving son,
(d) 3/25/1896 (see Hoskins Records)

III. Louisa J. Smead (Cochrane)

(b) _____ (m) James Cochrane, Sr. (d) _____

Their children were:

1st-James Cochrane, Jr. (b) 9/24/1857 (m) 10/1/1884 -Rebecca Reed (d)
11/10/1921

Their children:

1-Mary Cochrane (Slack) (b) 7/15/1886 (m) 6/1911 -Joseph Slack

Their children:

1-Polton Slack (b) 5/2/1917 (m) 10/12/1946 -Kathleen M. Swinton-1 c'd

2-Kenneth Slack (b) 5/18/1923 (m) 1/1947 -Eleanor M. Chant -4 c'n
(d) 9/1958

2-Louisa Cochrane (Slack) (b) 10/20/1889 (m) 1917-John Slack -no c'n

3-Hattie Cochrane (b) 12/30/1900 (m) 6/1926 -Arthur Fortune (his death
10/1960) (Fortune)

Their children:

1-Edna Fortune (Lynton) (b) 9/1929 (m) 7/12/1952-Russell Lynton-1c'd.

2-Ray F. Fortune (b) 6/1932 (m) 7/6/1957 -Ruth E. Weston -3 c'n

2nd-Samuel Cochrane (b) 2/9/1860 (m) Katherine Heasler (d) 8/9/1949

Their children:

1-Anna Cochrane (Elder) (b) 10/10/1885 (m) John Elder -5 c'n (d) 7/26/1917
(No available data on children's marriages)

2-Margaret Cochrane (b) 1/10/1889 (m) Samuel Shugars-2 c'n (d) 11/11/1926
(Shugars) (No available data on children's marriages)

3-Henry Cochrane (b) 9/6/1892 (m) Viola Crawford -no c'n (d) 4/4/1949

4-Katie Cochrane (b) 7/17/1894 (m) John Hollingsworth no c'n (d) 2/12/1962
(Hollingsworth)

5-Lillian Cochrane (Wiley) (b) 12/11/1895 (m) Calvin Wiley -no c'n --
divorced

3rd-*Lillian Cochrane (White) (b) 1862 (m) 1898 -John White (2nd wife)
-no c'n (d) 1901

4th-**Hattie Cochrane (b) 12/24/1866 unmarried (d) 5/13/1936

Notes _____

*Lily spent her girlhood days with her aunt, Polyette Eddy, after her mother's untimely death.

**Hattie spent her girlhood days with her aunt, Harriet A. Hoskins, after her mother's untimely death. The writer's father accepted his cousin Hattie in the home, considering her as his 'only sister'. Her request to be buried at Fleming by her Aunt Harriet's grave, the 'only mother' she ever knew was granted.

IV. Sally N. Smead (Forbes)

(b) _____ (m) Joseph Forbes (d) _____

Their children were:

1st-Frank Forbes (b) 4/22/1853 (m) 1st 11/18/1880 -Carrie Gray (born 7/21/1860; died 12/1/1890) (d) 2/16/1919

Their children:

1-Clara L. Forbes (Myres) (b) 10/14/1881 (m) 3/16/1907-William E. Myres

Their children:

1-Lloyd William Myres (b) 5/30/1909 (m) 12/31/1935-Mary E. Haughten
-1 c'd

2-Claude E. Myres (b) 8/20/1910 (m) 10/1/1933-Marjorie M. Larkin-1c'd

3-Robert G. Myres (b) 11/30/1911 (m) 5/11/1935-Doris E. Shoemaker-2 c'n

2-Roy S. Forbes (b) 12/31/1882 (m) 7/2/1904-Ensie A. VanCourt (d) 5/19/1957

Their children:

1-Kenneth Forbes (b) 7/19/1905 (m) 1st -Helena Esson (died, 1935)
2nd -Katherine Durst (died, 1956) -7 c'n

3-Irene Hoskins Forbes (b) 11/7/1885 (m) 10/3/1912 -George Weighart
(d) 3/13/1938

Their children:

1-Margaret Weighart (Fish) (b) 9/30/1913 (m) 12/29/1937-Albert E. Fish
4 c'n

2-George Forbes Weighart (b) 8/24/1922 (m) 2/1955-Gloria Potan-3c'n

3-Frederick Gordon Weighart (b) 3/31/1927 (m) 6/28/1958-Edith W.
Cushnie -1 c'd

4-Gordon Gray Weighart (b) 12/24/1931 unmarried

4-Claude B. Forbes (b) 9/13/1887 (m) 11/27/1913 -Vera Zimmerman

Their children

1-Vera E. Forbes (Horton) (b) 7/19/1915 (m) 1935 -H. Horton -2 c'n

2-Ned Forbes (b) 12/29/1917 (m) 7/27/1941 -Arlene Willaims -4 c'n

1st-Frank Forbes (con't) (m) 2nd -Katherine Higley

Their child:

1-Jay Forbes (b) 4/22/1893 (m) 11/22/1917 -Francis Wheeler

Their children:

1-Howard Forbes (b) 8/31/1918 (m) 5/26/1951 -Barbara Griswold -no c'n

2-Frank E. Forbes (b) 6/27/1921 (m) 1/14/1943 -Ina Wilson -1 c'd

3-Robert W. Forbes (b) 2/22/1923 (m) 9/9/1950 -Elaine Strawbridge-3c'n

2nd-Hattie Forbes (Richardson) (b) _____ (m) Frank Richardson (d) 1906

Their children:

1-Willis Richardson (b) 1874 (m) Late in life -no c'n (d) _____
(veteran of Spanish-American War, see footnote)

2-Carrie Richardson (Floto) (b) 1880 (m) Mathew Floto -no c'n (d) 1925

Note: A letter from Willis L. Richardson, Co. C 46th Reg. U.S. Vol., Manila, Phil. Islands was received by the writer's father, June 15, 1900. He described his life as a fighting man in Spanish-Am. War; also much of the vegetation and animal life on Luzon Island. He stated: "Gen. Otis calls our company--the fighting devils of the volunteers." Cousin Willis entered the army in Oct. 1899 and hoped to be discharged for the holidays in 1900. His Aunt Clara Forbes Myres received her last communication from him in 1926. He was in a veterans' hospital at one time.

THE FOUR SMEAD BROTHERS*

Two of the four Smead brothers, William B. and Horace M., listed in the Partition Sale of the Allen Smead estate in Livingston County in 1861, had recorded contacts with the writer's grandmother, Harriet A. Smead Hoskins.

I-William B. Smead, known to the writer's family as 'Uncle William' lived at Auburn and later at Union Springs. He was a rather successful salesman of wholesale groceries. His correspondence with the writer's grandfather, who had the management of the Smead farm for a few years following the sale showed that Uncle William did not care to work the farm on a share basis unless he received two-thirds of the income, as he had previously when operating the said farm for his father, Allen Smead. He offered to buy the farm in 1863, if it were to be sold for less than fifty dollars per acre. At that time he was earning \$8.00 per week with prospects for an increase in his pay check. He was in position to loan money to his close relatives, on notes, without collecting interest. He had three wives during his lifetime. His first wife was Belle Forbes, thought to be a sister of Joseph Forbes, husband of Sally M. Smead. At the time of the Partition Sale he was married to Eliza Ann, known for years and admired by the writer's family as 'Aunt Eliza'. Later in life he married Aunt Lou, who was also greatly admired.

William B. had one daughter, 'Ida' by his first wife, Belle Forbes. Ida Smead married a Presbyterian minister, Rev. Lenhart, a very distinguished looking man. Their marriage ended in divorce, due to clashing personalities. Cousin Ida brought up their three children (Smead, Madge, and Erma) in Auburn, N.Y. They visited the Hoskins' Farm frequently. The writer and his sisters enjoyed their city points-of-view and their lack of farm experience.

Smead Lenhart left Auburn as a young man to seek his fortune in the Philippine Islands and never returned to the United States. He succeeded in establishing a hemp plantation. His mother visited him during one of his trips to Manilla. Smead died in the Philippine Islands. -Unmarried.

Madge Lenhart and sister Erma visited the Hoskins' Farm with their mother, for the last time during the summer of 1912. The writer remembers well when Cousin Ida left with these words: "Ned Hoskins, I am going to California with my daughters and never coming back to New York." This statement may characterize cousin Ida, as a determined woman; they never came back. A wedding announcement for Madge shows that she was married in San Diego, Calif. on August 6, 1913, to George Leonard Myers. She died a short time later and left no children. Erma was married to a naval officer, stationed on the N.W. Coast. Cousin Ida corresponded for several years with the writer's sister. Erma did not reply to letters addressed to her. Cousin Ida is known to be dead; there is no record regarding Erma's address or her family.

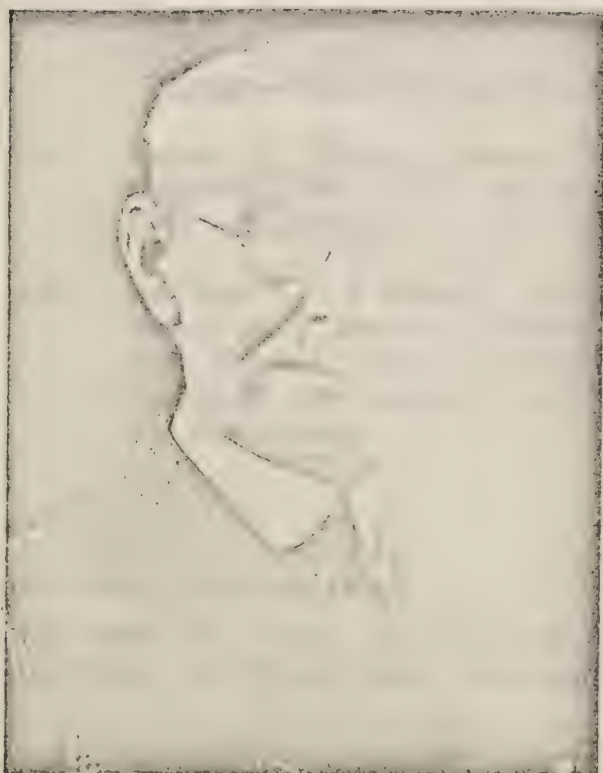
II-Horace M. Smead in contrast to his brother William, was reported to be in rather poor circumstances by his father, Allen Smead, who in writing to his daughter, Harriet A. in 1853, mentioned that he had furnished Horace with some suitable clothes "for him to have a decent suit to wear to meeting". Horace apparently lost his first wife and his father was attempting to find homes for his two girls--Agnes Ann, three years, and Mary Emma, seven years old. The writer's grandmother accepted Agnes Ann, who lived in the Hoskins' home for many years, though the only son who was considerably younger grew to dislike Agnes. Agnes was received by letter 9/5/1874, into the Baptist Church of Aurelius (now Fleming Federated Church). After growing up Agnes left the Hoskins home but continued to correspond with her Aunt Harriet. She was married to a man named King and had a son, Paul. One letter was received from St. Paul, Minn., January 10, 1893, telling of Paul's appointment as page to the House of Representatives and her clerical position.

*No vital statistics for Smead Brothers

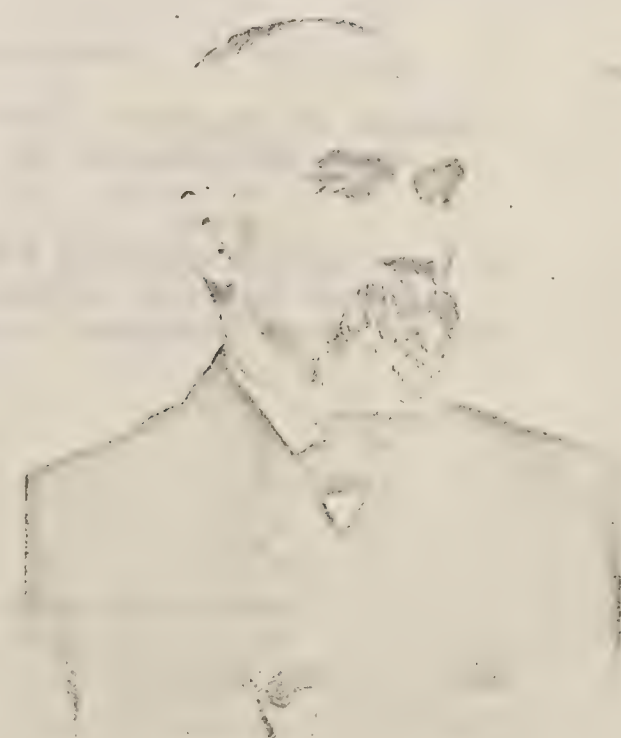


THE DURFEE SISTERS

(Left to right)-
 Eleanor (Nellie) - Jane Maria (Jennie)
 Mary (Mollie) - Charlotte (Lottie)



THOMAS DURFEE



FRANK DURFEE

Family of Jane Maria (Jennie) Durfee, 1864-1929

Wife of

Edwin P. Hoskins, Jr.

Descendants of Thomas Durfee*

No. 1533--Durfee, Francis Alexander (Jonathan B. 6th, Benjamin 5th, Richard 4th, Richard 3d, Benjamin 2nd, Thomas 1st) Son of Jonathan B. and Mary A. Boucher Durfee of Fall River, Massachusetts and Ledyard, New York. Born in Genoa, New York, May 23, 1846; married at Hull, Iowa, September 12, 1883 to Mary Jane Rowe, of Hull, Iowa, daughter of John and Mary (Crawford) Rowe. Born in Cartwright, Ontario, July 13, 1860.

Their children were:

- 2218 1st William F., born in Hull, Iowa, June 6, 1884
- 2219 2nd John Henry, born in Hull, Iowa, April 30, 1886
- 2220 3rd Charlotte M. born in Reading, Minnesota, June 12, 1900.

No. 1534--Durfee, Thomas B. (Jonathan B. 6th, Benjamin 5th, Richard 4th, Richard 3d, Benjamin 2nd, Thomas 1st) Son of Jonathan B. and Mary A. (Boucher) Durfee of Fall River, Massachusetts and Ledyard, New York. Born in Genoa, New York, March 27, 1849. Married at Aurelius, New York, January 15, 1878, to Mary Castilla Shoemaker, born at Ogden, New York, August 26, 1848. They resided 1904 at Auburn, New York.

Their children were: (born in Aurelius, New York)

- 2221 1st Omer Elton, born February 7, 1881
- 2222 2nd Mable Anna, born March 12, 1886

No. 1535--Durfee, Charlotte E. (Jonathan B. 6th, Benjamin 5th, Richard 4th, Richard 3d, Benjamin 2nd, Thomas 1st) Daughter of Jonathan B. and Mary A. (Boucher) Durfee, of Fall River, Massachusetts and Ledyard, New York. Born in Genoa, New York, December 27, 1851. Married at Ledyard, New York, December 27, 1870 to Augustus D. Baker of Aurelius, New York, son of Allen and Eunice (Tupper) Baker, born in Aurelius, New York, November 4, 1840. They resided in 1904 near Auburn, New York. Mr. Baker was the Treasurer of New York State Breeders' Association.

Their children were: (born in Aurelius)

- 2223 1st Leroy A. Baker, born January 31, 1874. Married in Auburn December 8, 1897 to Mina E. Sperry of Auburn, New York
(No children)
- 2224 2nd Bertha Lois Baker, born June 8, 1880 in Auburn. Married in Aurelius, June 3, 1903 to Warren Hoskins Dean of Auburn, New York. Son of Barnaby and Jennie (Hoskins) Dean. They resided in Auburn in 1904.
(2 children)

Notes _____

*Reed, William F., Vol. II of the Durfee Book--Page 461--1905,
Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.

No. 1536--Durfee, Eleanor K. (Nellie) (Jonathan B. 6th, Benjamin 5th, Richard 4th, Richard 3d, Benjamin 2nd, Thomas 1st) Daughter of Jonathan B. and Mary A. (Boucher) Durfee, of Fall River, Massachusetts and Ledyard, New York. Born in Genoa, New York, May 20, 1856. (Died at Springfield, Iowa, February 18, 1882--Tuberculosis) Married at Watkins Glen, New York, July 16, 1875 to Daniel Wanger Peckham, of Poplar Ridge, New York, son of Daniel and Sally Mosher Peckham, born in Ledyard, New York, June 25, 1849 and living 1904 in Chicago

Their children were: (born in Poplar Ridge, New York)

2225 1st Warren Monroe Peckham, born April 14, 1877
2226 2nd Harry Silvers Peckham, born May 16, 1879. Married in Buffalo, New York to Isabella Carroll of Buffalo on February 6, 1902.

Their children were: (born in Chicago, Illinois)

1st Daniel Warren Peckham, born January 25, 1903

No. 1537--Durfee, Jane Maria (Jonathan B. 6th, Benjamin 5th, Richard 4th, Richard 3d, Benjamin 2nd, Thomas 1st) Daughter of Jonathan B. and Mary A. (Boucher) Durfee of Fall River, Massachusetts and Ledyard, New York. Born in Genoa, New York, July 14, 1864. Married at Poplar Ridge, New York, November 19, 1884, to Edwin Perry Hoskins of Scipio, New York, son of Edwin P. and Harriet (Smead) Hoskins, born in Auburn, New York, May 14, 1859. They resided in 1904 at Scipio, New York.

Their children were: (born in Scipio)

2227 1st Harriet May Hoskins, born September 14, 1885
2228 2nd Eleanor Irene Hoskins, born April 7, 1889
2229 3d Edwin Ray Hoskins, born May 20, 1891.

No. 1538--Durfee, Mary C. (Jonathan B. 6th, Benjamin 5th, Richard 4th, Richard 3rd, Benjamin 2nd, Thomas 1st) Daughter of Jonathan B. and Mary A. (Boucher) Durfee of Fall River, Massachusetts and Ledyard, New York. Born near Iowa City, Iowa, November 1, 1866. Married at Poplar Ridge on November 19, 1884 to Claude E. Peckham, of Ledyard, New York, son of John and Harriet (Squires) Peckham, born at Poplar Ridge, New York, July 20, 1862. They resided at Aurora, New York (P.O.)

Their children were: (born at Poplar Ridge, New York)

2230 1st Florence Edna Peckham, born October 2, 1885
2231 2nd Mary Gertrude Peckham, born October 16, 1887

Descendants of Thomas Durfee, Continued--1962

By E. R. Hoskins

No. 1533--Francis Alexander Durfee:---(d) 5/23/1936

2218--William F. Durfee -----Unmarried

2219--John Henry Durfee -----(m) 9/20/1925- Ethel Pollard--no c'n
--(d) 6/24/1958

2220--Charlotte M. Durfee----- (m) 9/18/1926- Hubert J. Smith--no c'n.

No. 1534--Thomas B. Durfee:----- (d) 12/20/1931 .

2221--Omer Elton Durfee----- (m) 5/25/1910-Edith Ide

Their children:

- | | |
|-----------------------|--|
| 1-Omer C. Durfee | (b) 1/17/1912--Unmarried |
| 2-Thelma Eliz. Durfee | (b) 12/31/1913--(M) 5/25/1935- Donald Holdsworth-
no c'n. |
| 3-Floyd Earle Durfee | (b) 10/30/1918--(m)12/18/1938- Myrtle I. Martin-
4 c'n. |
| 4-Raymond W. Durfee | (b) 2/20/1920--(m) 3/ /1945- Norma B. Smith-
1 c'd. |
| 5-Beatrice A. Durfee | (b) 5/6/1923 -- (m) 2/3/1945--Marvin J. Fieldsted-
4 c'n. |
| 6-Edith Irene Durfee | (b) 11/11/1928--(m)11/15/1947-William J. Gray-
1 c'd. |

2222--Mable Ann Durfee (Egleston)----(m) 7/23/1904--George Egleston

Their children:

- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| 1-John A. Egleston | (b) 6/23/1905--(m) 1929- Ruth McClealand--no c'n. |
| 2-Jeannie E. Egleston | (b) 8/5/1909---(m) 1928-Eugene Erickley--2 c'n. |
| 3-Donald G. Egleston | (b) 3/25/1913--(m) 10/20/62-Emmaline Griffin-no c'n |
| 4-Irma C. Egleston | (b) 11/1/1916--Unmarried (d) 5/21/1954 |

No. 1535--Charlotte E. Durfee (Baker): (d) May 1910

2223--LeRoy A. Baker----- (m) See original record--no c'n.
(d) 10/18/1935

2224--Bertha Lois Baker (Dean)----- (m) See original record

Their children:

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| 1-Eruce Dean | (b) 11/27/1905--(m) 2/16/1931- Lois Childs--
no c'n. |
| 2-Charlotte E. Dean | (b) 1/17/1908--Unmarried |

No. 1536--Eleanor K. Durfee (Peckham): (d) 2/18/1882

2225--Warren Monroe Peckham----- (m) 11/29/1906 -Helen Biller (d)11/21/1938
(her) (d) 11/8/1962

Their child:

- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| 1-Warren Peckham, Jr. | (b) 5/13/1918 (m) 2/18/1951-Beverly Stevens
3 c'n. |
|-----------------------|---|

2226 Harry S. Peckham----- (m) See original record (d) 3/21/1909

Their child:

1-Daniel W. Peckham (b) 1/25/1903 (m) 12/1/1945--Eliz. Boone-
no c'n.

No. 1537--Jane Marie Durfee (Hoskins) (d) 10/29/1929

2227 Harriet May Hoskins (Post)--(m) 2/24/1909 -Otto Post

Their children:

1-Allen H. Post (b) 11/16/1910 (m) 11/30/1946 -Frances Rothbery-
no c'n.

2-Marion G. Post (b) 1/31/1912 Unmarried

3-Everett H. Post (b) 2/9/1914 (m) 12/1949 -Rosemary O'Brian-
4 c'n.

4-Edwin R. Post (b) 11/25/1917 (m) 2/14/1941 -Muriel Bishop-
6 c'n.

5-Irene E. Post (b)12/23/1923 (m) 1/1945 -Haven Main- 4 c'n.

2228 Eleanor Irene Hoskins (Stephenson)- (m) 10/8/1913 -Elwood Stephenson-¹
no c'n. (d) 3/5/1954

2229 Edwin Ray Hoskins*----- (m) 8/18/1924 -Ethel Bernice Williams, who died
10/5/1952

Their children:

1-Earl W. Hoskins *(b) 7/5/1925- (m) 2/4/1950 -Grace M. Molnar-2 c'n.

2-Angie C. Hoskins (b) 8/10/1928 (m) 2/3/1949 -Wm. A. Gillerist, Jr.
2 c'n.

3-Edwin Paul Hoskins (b) 2/27/1930 (m) 1/24/1959 -Mary A. McGrath-
3 c'n.

No. 1538--Mary C. Durfee (Peckham) (d) 4/3/1949

2230 Florence Edna Peckham (Olmstead) (m) 9/18/1912 -Frank Olmstead²

Their children (Living to maturity)

1-Allen P. Olmstead (b) 9/21/1913 (m) 12/27/1937 -Ivy Virginia Brown-
2 c'n.

2-Paul D. Olmstead (b) 4/9/1915 (m) 7/20/1944 -Shirley Bramkamp-
1 c'd

2231 Mary Gertrude Peckham Unmarried (d) 8/21/1911

Notes_____

*(m)2nd. Oct. 1954, at Auburn, N.Y.; terminated by Alabama divorce, May 1960 - no c'n.

** (m)1st. Nov. 1943, at Monroe, N.C.; terminated by annulment, July 1947 - 1c'd(b)10/20/44

1. Reared and educated a niece (Mary Dildine Landon) from infancy.

2. One son, Claude, died at eight years of age and another son in infancy.

Generations of the Durfee Family in America

- 1-Thomas Durfee (b) 1643 in England - (m) 1st in Portsmouth, R.I. 7 c'n
(d) 1712. Portsmouth, R.I. 2nd in Portsmouth, R.I. 2 c'n

Note: Thomas was fortunate in having his branch of the family leave France, prior to the French Revolution.

- 2-Benjamin Durfee (son of Thomas and first wife) - (b) Portsmouth, R.I.
1679 (m) 1699,

Prudence Earle (parentage given) - 10 c'n - (d) Liverton, R.I. 1/6/1754
Benjamin inherited and acquired considerable property in Liverton and large tracts within the present limits of Fall River to become a very large land owner. "He was a man of great energy and character, quick in comprehension, intelligent and held in high estimation in the community in which he lived."

- 3-Richard Durfee (son of Benjamin and Prudence (Earle) Durfee) - (b) 11/9/1725,
Liverton, R.I. (m) 8/30/1749, Rebecca Cole of Plymouth, Mass. (Parentage given) - 4 c'n.

- 4-Richard Durfee (son of Richard and Rebecca (Cole) Durfee) (b) 9/8/1758
Liverton, R.I. (m) 6/20/1780, Patience Borden of Liverton (Parentage given) - 11 c'n. (d) 1/22/1845.

Cap't. Richard Durfee's application for pension allowed 9/8/1832 for 12 months and 15 days actual service, as a private, and 11 months and 15 days as a Captain with the R.I. Troops during the Revolutionary War.

- 5-Benjamin Durfee (son of Cap't. Richard and Patience (Borden) Durfee)
(b) 1/28/1792, Liverton, R.I. (m) Phoebe Borden (parentage given)--
10 c'n. (d) Fall River 8/24/1857.

- 6-Jonathan E. Durfee (son of Benjamin and Phoebe (Borden) Durfee) (b)
5/25/1821. Fall River (m) 9/18/1844, Mary A. Boucher of Aurora, N. Y.,
who was born in New Bedford, Mass. 11/25/1826. They both died in Ledyard, N.Y.; his (d) 3/17/1869; her (d) 6/4/1891.

Mary A. Boucher was the daughter of Thomas Boucher and Kezia (Taylor) Boucher of New Bedford. It is said of Thomas Boucher that he "followed the sea and was on board the 'Wasp' when captured by the 'Frolic', he a lad 17 years old". Later, he operated his own whaling vessel in the South Seas. The writer has certain relics from his ship, including pullies, with the name of Thomas Boucher, burned into the wood.

Jonathan E. and Mary A. (Boucher) Durfee established their home near Genoa, N. Y. where their first five children were born (See genealogy). They were prospecting in the West in 1866 when Mary Cornelia was born in Iowa. It is said that they did not care for the West and all returned to Ledyard, Cayuga County, N. Y. with the exception of Francis Alexander (oldest son) who stayed to become a Western Farmer. Mary A. Durfee's last home was known to several as the 'little-gabled house' of Poplar Ridge.

Location, Occupations and Notes Concerning the Six Families descended from Jonathan E. and Mary A. Boucher Durfee.

- 1-Francis A. Durfee-(1846-1936) stayed in Iowa to farm after his family returned to Cayuga County, N.Y. He was married at Hull, Iowa where his two sons (Wm. F. and John Henry) were born. In 1893 the family moved to Nobles County, Minn. where Charlotte was born in 1900. She has described the farming on their section as follows:

"My parents purchased 640 acres (Section I) then in a wild state, and were one of the first families to settle in this territory. They erected the buildings. In addition to general farming, engaged extensively in

stock raising, specializing in Shorthorn cattle. The large-scale farming was done with 4-horse teams. Much hay and small grains were raised, as most of the land was tillable. Two hundred acres were in pasture. The large fields contained 160 acres. Hay was stacked in the fields and hauled in for winter feeding. Ten days to two weeks were required for threshing of grain. Corn was snapped by hand; thrown into wagons; and drawn to cribs. The family remained on this farm until 1910, when they moved to Eaton Rapids, Michigan to a 220-acre general farm with livestock. Horses were replaced with motors. Both of my parents and my brother, John, died on this farm. but brother Wm. is still there."

2-Thomas B. Durfee (1849-1931) grew up in the Ledyard Area after returning from Iowa with his parents. After marriage he became a successful operator of large dairy farms, near Auburn, N.Y. Later, as Auburn developed industrially, 'Uncle Tom' moved to the city for employment. His son, Elton, has continued in the same type of employment and it is his family that will perpetuate the Durfee name for the Jonathan B. Durfee branch of the family.

3-Charlotte E. (Durfee) Baker (1851-1910) wife of Augustus D. Baker, lived many years on the beautiful Baker farm, near Half Acre, Town of Aurealus. 'Gus' Baker was a successful farmer and became prominent in farm organizations. Aunt 'Lottie' is remembered as a very beautiful woman, whose French ancestry could not be denied. The two Baker descendants spent the greater part of their lives in or near Auburn, N.Y. Bertha Baker Dean moved to Gloversville, N. Y. in 1962, to be near her daughter Charlotte, a teacher.

4-Eleanor K. (Durfee) Peckham (1856-1932) wife of Daniel W. Peckham spent much of her life in the West in an attempt to regain her health. She died of Tuberculosis in Springfield, Iowa. After her death, her sister, 'Jennie', brought her two young boys, Warren and Harry, back East. Warren is survived by Warren, Jr. of Los Angeles, Cal. who married, after a distinguished World War II record, and as of 1962, has three descendants. Harry is survived by Daniel, with no descendants.

5-Jane Maria (Durfee) Hoskins (1854-1929) wife of Edwin P. Hoskins, Jr. grew up in Poplar Ridge, N.Y. after her father's death in 1869. She became interested in education and music, spending considerable time with her older sister 'Lottie' in Aurealus. She was enroute to Colorado to accept a teaching position when she accepted the responsibility for bringing her two young nephews (Warren and Harry Peckham) back East, following their mother's death. Consequently, she accepted a position in the Black St. School, Town of Scipio, and engaged board and room in the Hoskins Home, as many teachers had before her. Much of this manuscript has been completed at the organ* that she brought with her after her marriage. One remark, by a close friend, is remembered well: "Only 'Jennie' could make that organ talk". The Hoskins and Post descendants live in or spend vacations in Scipio.

6-Mary C. (Durfee) Peckham (1866-1949) wife of Claude E. Peckham was the only member of this family born in Iowa, and like her sister, 'Jennie' grew up in Poplar Ridge, N.Y. It was in the 'little gabled house', last home of Mary Ann Durfee, that the two younger sisters had the double wedding in November 1884. 'Uncle Claude' was a most successful farm operator, and was undoubtedly one of the outstanding sheep men of the area. From his flock of 200 'Dorsets' he could top the N.Y. market for hot-house lambs. He is also remembered well for his sugar bush. Many relatives flocked to the Peckham Farm when the sap commenced to flow. Memories of gathering sap by day and boiling it by night will always cling to those who were there. Likewise the boiled eggs in the sap pan and the baked potatoes in the hot ashes, could be surpassed only by the 'sugaring-off' parties' on a March night. Aunt Mary and Uncle Claude enjoyed a long and wonderful retirement in their Poplar Ridge village home, where their 50th Wedding Anniversary was held in 1934. It seems very fitting that their one surviving daughter, Florence, and her husband, can likewise enjoy this home for their retirement, and, as a base, for the vacations of their two sons and their families.

*Organ remodeled for desk

Excerpts from:

The Origin of the (Durfee) d'Urfe Name in France

The Durfee Book - Vol. I - Chapter I

"Thomas D'Urfey, the English dramatist, claimed to be a nephew of Honore' d'Urfe, a noted French poet, who lived in 1565-1625, and he is also stated to have been a nephew of a minister of the Court of France....the fact is interesting, however, as we have a fine biographical record of Honore' d'Urfe, which gives authoritatively a history of the d'Urfe family in France.

"This biography takes much of its history from a book called "Origin des Urfe" by M. Augusta J. Bernard, custodian of the historical documents of France, and from a d'Urfe genealogy, written about the year 1300, by Anne d'Urfe Count of Forez.....

"The name d'Urfe....is but a French variation of Wlph, the early German form of Wolf and Guelf, both famous families in Europe. Judith Wlph married Louis I of France (Ludwig I of Germany) son of Charlemagne.

"Charlotte M. Younge's History of Germany gives the Wlph tradition in connection with Ludwig I, who married Judith; but perhaps a more interesting one to those of the Durfee name will be found in a direct translation from the biography of Honore d'Urfe, a book in the Boston Public Library, as follows:

"If we can believe the legends collected by historians, the house of d'Urfe would be not only one of the most honored families of France; it would also be one of the most ancient.

"The family of d'Urfe was not long in obtaining in the province* where it was established all the consideration that courage, virtue, and noble employment of authority can give. But its glory increased principally when the Count de Forez passed to the house of Borbon. Gurchard d'Ulfhe became the friend and confidant of Louis II, Duke of Borbon and Count of Forez, who named him Captain of Roannais, and then bailiff of all the country."

"It would be too long a history to enumerate all the honors that came to the house of d'Urfe until 1724, when it parted of male issue. Its record was famous in the history of France of the Middle Ages; so much so that in 1724, when the name failed of direct heirs, a younger branch of the house of Rochefoucauld, descendants of the d'Urfe on the female line, took up the arms and name of d'Urfe as a great honor, and the last representative of this line of Rochefoucauld was an aid to Lafayette in our War of the Revolution.

"Montbrison is in the south of France, north of Lyons, and the chateau d'Urfe is now standing, or was quite recently. It is on a very high hill visible for several miles, and two old towers of great massiveness are called Cornu d'Urfe, or Horns of Urfe.

"The Durfees were first Knights, holding lands and owing fealty to the Count of Forez, later Counts of Forez, and still later, by fortunate marriages, one became a marquis, and the title became a very complicated affair. Honors and wealth and power of princely nature came to them. The first d'Urfe won his spurs in the first crusade; another was Grand Master of the Knights Templars at Malta; another Envoy to Rome; another commanded the French in the war against Italy. But to translate again and quote from the French author:

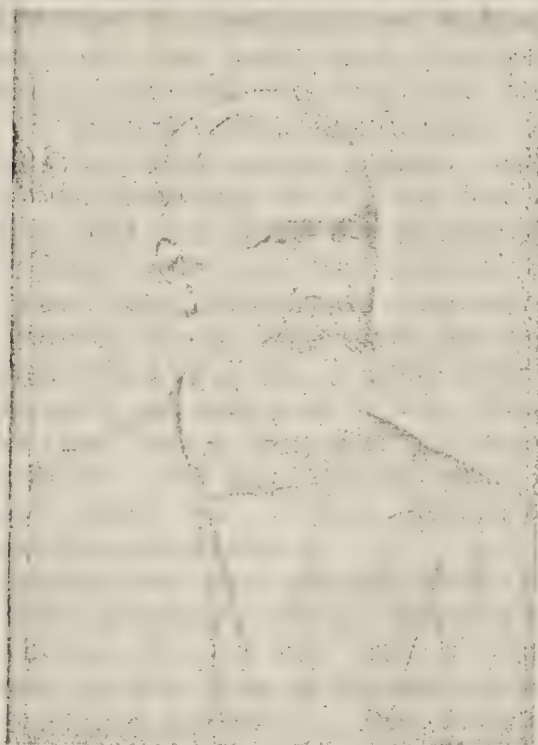
"Nothing was lacking in the glory of the d'Urfe family. The mysterious grandeur of its origin; the brilliancy of the alliances which it had made; the immense wealth which it possessed; the favor which it enjoyed with the kings, all seemed to unite to make it the first family of Forez and one of the most noble houses of France.

"The Revolution of 1789, which seemed to have taken upon itself the mission of effacing all traces of the past to commence a new era, has hardly left anything remaining which could recall the glory and opulence of this celebrated family."

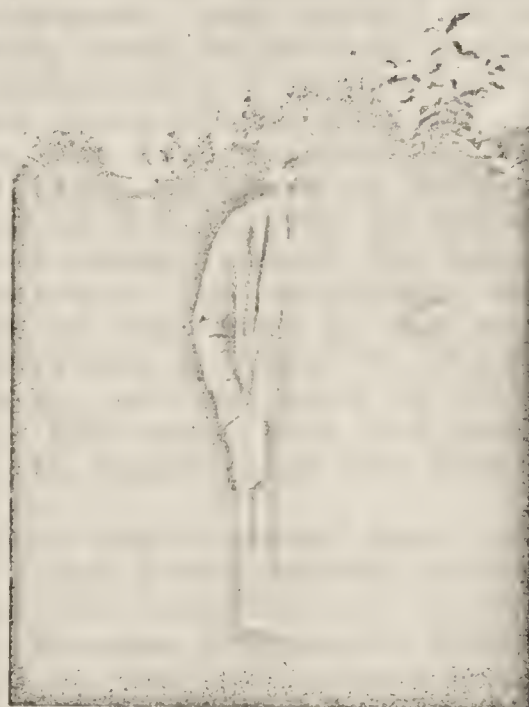
Many descriptions of Coats-of-Arms are given, including that of William d'Urfe, Grand Master of Knights Templars of Malta.

* (in Forez, near Lyons)

Section E - Social Religious and Family Activities and Relationships



Charles V. Hoskins



Aurora Baker Hoskins

AUNT AURORA'S LETTER

Auburn, New York
February 1, 1933

Dear Ray:

If you are unsatisfied or bored by all the notes, remember you brought it on yourself! I have an account book of my husband's, dated 1858, evidently the time he took the farm to work. You might find it interesting when you come this way again. Don't be discouraged till you have pounded on every door in the house.

Aunt Aurora Hoskins*

The 2½ years I lived in Scipio were not at the most interesting period. You know that while I was but 19, Caroline was the youngest, and was 30 or 31. The family were mostly scattered, and the same with all the old neighbors. I heard many a tale of the early times when everything was done by hand, but at the time of the Civil War, clothing could be bought ready made for men, not for children, and no one then was spinning and weaving cloth as once they did. There was a large circle of young folks on Black Street, and as the family used to tell, had jolly times.

I was married October 2, 1861, and went to Scipio to live in the old homestead with what was left of a large family, mother Hoskins, (Irene Perry), Susan, Adeline, Caroline and Charles. When the Father died suddenly with what now would be called Pneumonia, there were eight children, and the ninth, Caroline, born two months later. They all grew up in the home, and Edwin (E.P.) was naturally the head of the family being oldest. Of any financial arrangements, I know nothing, except that at that time the farm belonged to Edwin, and that he was considered a rich man. He was about completing a term, if not two, as Sheriff, and had been a deputy or under-sheriff for years before that, when he was elected Sheriff and went to Auburn to live. Charles took the farm to "work on shares", one or another of the sisters keeping house for him. Two months after our marriage Susan was married to Charles Cowan (not related to the Cowans on Black St.) who lived two miles south of the Indian field road. Caroline stayed on and was practically the housekeeper, as I was only eighteen and was glad to escape the responsibility.

*Aurora Baker Hoskins, wife of Charles V. Hoskins

Adeline was a dressmaker and went out sewing by the day, (75¢), but made the old home hers, as always. That was all who lived on the old farm at that time. The house looked much the same, but there was a nice fence around the door yard with big locust trees, and a row of cherry trees on the north side. On the south was an orchard of trees, very old, all of which have been gone a long time. On the west was the kitchen garden, with plenty of currants, berries, pie plant and so on, but the family used to tell of peaches, plums and pears, so plentiful, when they were small, that they were given away to the neighbors by the wagon load. But what was a little unusual, there was not a single flowering shrub on the place, not even hollyhocks! Almost every farm yard had lilacs and old fashioned lillies, at least at that time.

William Gray, who married Julia (sister of E.P.) lived at the east farm with their four children; no one else lived there, except the hired help. In the tenant house they were apt to be transients. Of neighbors, there was the William Cowan family, who lived next north of your home in the house that burned. Russell Cowan and wife, Sister Mary and Harriett Y. who was wife of Horatio Hoskins, next younger in age to E.P., and who went to California in the gold rush of '49 and never came back. His boys, Carl and Will lived with their Mother, whom we called Harriett Y., to distinguish her from "Ed's Harriett", your Grandmother.

On the south was the David Eddy family, a family named Shaw, and the last of the Elliott family, Mary, who married a man named Calvin Wattles, but on the whole street there was not a child for the school house, except the children from the various tenant houses. (Jennie Gray might have been school age, Ed and Alice older). The family told of the full school house when they were going to school, and the fun they had, of one family, the Thomas Cowan family, who had nine children in school at one time, and how, in addition to a bountiful lunch, brought a half bushel of apples every morning. I don't know how many attended at a time from our branch of the Hoskins family. Then there was the Joshua H. family on the east farm, and there were Wilburs, Eliotts and I don't know who all. That was before my time.

You ask how did the family travel. Bless your heart, they did not travel! The only way then was in a "buggy" or "Democrat" in summer, and a sleigh or cutter in winter. We had a good many visits, though, from relatives "west", who came on the cars to Auburn and were met and taken back. They were Perry cousins from the vicinity of Niagara Falls, Demings from Michigan, and Hoskins cousins from LeRoy. There was one relative, however, whom it was a quite exciting event to visit, Aunt Grace Wilkinson, sister of Mother Hoskins, who lived in Seneca County in a hamlet called Berrytown, now Fayette. It really was quite a journey to go then, though almost in sight of your Father's upper lots. You went to Springsport and put up a signal, and in due time, or if the ferry boat chanced to be on this side, you embarked, horses, wagon and all, on a boat, if you please! It was a sail boat, and if the wind was right, you could cross the lake in 15 minutes, but if it should chance to be calm, you might be three hours, as once we were, with a baby protesting wildly half the way. But it paid, for it was a delightful place to visit. They had all kinds of fruit, grapes and wine, and a most interesting poll parrot.

But those were not such primitive times. The farmers all had reapers, or also hired them to cut grain, but I think binders were a novelty. The corn was cut and husked by hand, and Charles had a pair of oxen, but I don't think many had them. Lots of cattle were raised. Your Grandfather, Edwin, used to buy up young cattle and have them pastured on Howland's island till they were ready to ship to New York, I think. We had a man living in the tenant house who was hired the year round, then one more from March to December, with extra hands for the harvest season. Threshing was done by horse power, and required a lot of men for several days, and unlimited cooking in the kitchen. We tried to give them nice meals, for any lack was reported at the next place. Young as I was, I never heard of any criticism of my pies or chicken dinners. Caroline was the banner cook of the neighborhood. The first summer I was there she baked 61 cherry pies in three weeks, besides frequent custard pies and an occasional pudding. We tried to keep one ham (I would like to taste one like them) packed in the oat bin to keep it from flies, so as to give

the threshers one ham and egg meal, one chicken dinner, and one boiled dinner, with baked beans for supper. A glass of orange juice and a thin piece of toast had no place on the menu of a farm kitchen breakfast. We had one hired man who Charles found weeping bitterly out in the barn one morning. He said, "If you want to get rid of me, say so and I will go, but for _____ sake don't starve me!" On investigation it was learned that the Marshes always had fried cakes for breakfast, while all the Hoskins had ginger cookies, which he abhorred. But believe me, it was some job to keep the cookie jar filled.

In the old home you could have seen nailed down carpets with a padding of straw under, in every room except the kitchen; corded bedsteads with straw or corn husk beds, and big soft feather beds, each bed with a beautifully starched valance. You would have seen the dash churn and all equipment for butter making of which the modern housewife knows nothing. You would have seen a pounding barrel and pounder, and a barrel of soft soap in the cellar, candle moulds, for while kerosene lamps were used on the tables, the candles were always carried and used in kitchen and bedroom. But there was a sort of community sausage grinder, owned by three or four families in turn, and was a vast improvement over a chopping bowl. You might have seen the spinning wheel, though the days of home spinning were past.

At the period you speak of, there was no other voter in the immediate family but Charles. He was a stand-pat Republican, a member of the Masonic fraternity, Scipio lodge. Edwin (E.P.) was elected to the office of Sheriff by the Republicans and thought to "carry the town of Scipio in his vest pocket."

Mother Hoskins was very feeble and practically never went out. Adeline, Susan and Julia were Methodists. Caroline and Melinda were Baptists, but from my first acquaintance with them, they usually attended church at Fleming, earlier, I think, they went more to Scipio Center.

There was no organized neighborhood life for women. Just visiting occasionally. Maybe a school picnic in which several schools joined, or a sleigh ride and singing school or spelling school in the winter. But chiefly, they worked. There was no such thing as glass fruit cans. We made preserves, jelly and jams for extra occasions, and dried everything in sight, corn, pumpkins, apples, cherries, and elderberries and plums. It was thought to be a pretty slack housekeeper who did not dry some for sale to the tin-peddler. He was the women's friend, and a great institution. He took your dried apples (if any) the carefully sorted paper and rags, ten cents a pound for white rags. And if he chanced to drop in near a meal time, you were lucky, as then you got beautiful new shining tins or brooms. I have a nutmeg grater we bought Caroline almost 72 years ago, and the same rag bag Mother Hoskins used in her time!

I should say the family life was happy, though the old family were scattered they often came home for a visit, and loved and were loyal to each other. While Edwin dominated the family, they never seemed to resent it. Took it as a matter of course, as if he were the Father. Only once he told Caroline (that was before she left me to my own devices) that "Harriet did not like the last butter she sent them." Caroline drew herself up. She was a very handsome dignified young woman then, and told him "He was at perfect liberty to take his cows to Auburn and let his wife make her own butter." And once or twice he said to me "You're young," about as insulting a thing as could be said to a woman 19 years old, married, and with a baby of her own, but those little incidents did not hurt the general good feeling. Harriet, however, your Grandmother, was a little hard for an 18 year-old sister-in-law or later a daughter-in-law to live up to. She was such a painfully efficient housekeeper, although she was never fretful. They were all, every one, most kind to me, and as I see now, must have had much to excuse. I suppose they all thought as Ed did, that I was young, though only he accused me of it.

EXCERPTS FROM POLYETTE SNEAD EDDY'S LETTERS TO HER SISTER HARRIET 1841-1893

"Dear Sister, It is with great pleasure I again lift my pen to answer according to your request, and by no means repugnant to my own feelings. Your kind letter was thankfully received and read with no small interest, I do assure you. Happy was I to hear you are all well, especially Mother, for I have felt so uneasy about her...There is nothing that would afford me more pleasure and satisfaction than to visit my dear home and friends in Leicester...I do try to be content thinking the day will soon arrive when I shall meet my dear parents, brothers and sisters.

"I have been taking a short but very pleasant ride today with David. We went down to the lake then up the lake as far as Aurora. It was very pleasant to ride on the lake shore. I have been to Auburn to get my bureau, table, and stand. I think I have a very nice one. Oh, that you were here to see it. Dr. Norman and his wife have gone to Michigan in company with Mr. Manchester and his lady. They started the 11th of this month. They left little Owen here because it is so sickly in Michigan..He is as promising as I ever saw for one of his age. He is all for horse and whip and can talk very plainly. We took him to church yesterday. I looked around to see him and he said:"Polly, Polly," right in church. He is a sweet fellow you may depend.

"I have had the pleasure of a new dress from Mother Eddy, two nice tablecloths and two nice towels, and cloth for four common ones which I have not made up, nor shall I until I wear out what I have. I feel as if I were pretty well off for tablecloths and towels. I think she tries to fill the place of my own mother, for I could not be treated any better in my own father's house than I have been here, but there is no one who can fill the place of my own mother...

"When I commenced this imperfect scrip I thought I would finish it last Sunday but I attended a singing school for the first time on the hill here. They are going to have the same teacher they had last winter.

"We were up to Mr. Edwin Hoskins'. They are all well and send their love.. There are so many things I want to tell you. Miss C. Manchester has taken the school in this district. Tell Mother I have some camomile growing. Tell Father and Mother that I am making great calculations on seeing them this fall. I have been picking wool yesterday and today. How do you get along with your work? I was greatly surprised when you wrote to me how many yards of cloth you had to weave. Oh, by the way, how comes on Mr. Gliffer? Do you still see as much of him as ever? I want you to write me all about the young people and everybody else and especially your beaux. We were very much pleased with Sally's line and I hope I shall get a long letter from her and Louisa. They may rest assured that I will answer all the letters I get...I want you to write me all the particulars of William's leg and what the doctor thinks of it... Sally wanted to know if we were coming out after planting. We cannot although I should be very glad to, you may depend. Did Father have to pay that bank note he signed with Crool or did Charles pay it? Oh, if I could see you I could tell you more in one hour than I could write in a day. Give my love to Father and Mother, brothers and sisters, and all my friends. So Goodby,

Scipio, May 24, 1841

Polyette"

My own dear sister,

Chicago, Ill. July 23, 1893

"I was very glad to get your letter...'Our minds commune whilst our feet are idle'...I have been down to the fair grounds twice (World's Columbian Exposition) but did not go through them. Ellen's children were coming to the fair with the Jumps. Charlie's folks were quite anxious to have them." (Note) Ray & Adelia White attended in 1893.

"Charlie has the new house finished and rented...the one that they live in has been through a general repair, painted and papered...I have been going to Addie's she has made it very pleasant for me.

"Did you receive the paper I sent about the fire-(The Great Chicago Fire of 1893)? It was terrible. Eight firemen were burned.

"You had a long visit with Lily (Lillian Cochran). I was anxious to have her with you. My love to all. I am getting homesick, Polyette"

Note Allen Eddy of Moscow, N. Y. cautioned his mother about the cholera scare in 1892 and mentioned a visit from aunt Emiline and Charlie's oldest boy.

\$700.00 Given Away!

GIFT ENTERTAINMENT.

One Hundred Presents.

DR. C. T. NORCROSS,
Will Lecture on Physiology,
 AT
CORNING HALL,
AUBURN, N. Y.

ON FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 9TH.
 --1887--

Immediately after the Lecture,

Maria Theresa,

The Eastern Songstress, (who for sweetness and richness of voice, is not surpassed by the far-famed Jenny Lind,) will sing the following beautiful Songs, viz :

- | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Mountaineer's Farewell,..... | 4. Mary of Argyle,..... |
| 2. Sunny Skies,..... | 5. The Braes Aboon Bona,.. |
| 3. Give me a Home by the Sea, | 6. Murmuring Sea..... |

ADMITTANCE, \$1.00

Doors open at 7½ o'clock.....Lecture will commence at 8 o'clock.

SOCIAL PARTY.

Yourself and Lady are cordially invited to attend a Social Party to be given at

Geo. E. Barney's Hotel, Scipio, N. Y.,

On Friday Evening, February 24th, 1882.

MUSIC BY SAM F. REYNOLD'S ORCHESTRA.

---COMMITTEE---

WILL WATTLES,	ELMER LULL,	MORGAN AMES,
NED HOSKINS.	GEO BANCROFT,	WILL BUCKHOUT

TICKET, INCLUDING SUPPER, --- \$1.50

SEPTEMBER 26, 1877

Auburn Journal

The Ensenore Regatta

Preparations for Thursday's Race

The Greatest Aquatic Event of the Year.

Outline of the Programme for the Day.

VENICE PICNIC (1877-1961)

Third Thursday in August
 (See Oakwood Picnic)

MURDOCK'S GROVE
 1884---1914

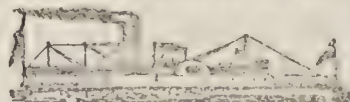
BILL DANIEL'S ORCHESTRA

DANCING, BASEBALL, TALKS
 REFRESHMENTS

Local Committee

SENECA LAKE.

THE STRAKER,



DUNCAN S. MACE

LEAVES GENEVA AT

9.15 A.M. stopping at all Landings, and connecting at Watkins with Chemung Branch of Erie Railway for Elmira and all points on Erie Railway, and at Elmira with Elmira & William-port Railroad for Harrisburgh, Philad'a. Baltimore & Washington.

Through in 24 hours from Geneva to Washington, Without Detention.

COMPLIMENTARY

ANNUAL FAIR OF THE
 Cayuga County Agricultural Society.

AT AUBURN, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, AND FRIDAY,
 SEPTEMBER 29TH, 30TH, AND OCT. 1ST, 1888.

Admit

L. C. MANN, Secretary.

H. W. DWIGHT, President

NOTES ON COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES
Gift Entertainment - Auburn, 1887:

PRESENTS

"Immediately after the close of the concert the following presents will be distributed among the audience in a fair, impartial, and satisfactory manner, viz:

1 BEAUTIFUL PIANO	-	-	\$325.00
1 GOLD WATCH	-	-	30.00
1 COFFEE SET	-	-	25.00
1 TEA SET	-	-	20.00

Other presents, making 100 in all. Presents may be seen by calling at 105 Genessee St., Auburn. Tickets for sale at Port Byron, and HOW & HUSK'S News Room, Colonnade Block, Auburn."

Owasco Lake or Ensenore Regatta

A meeting of the Committee of Arrangements for the Owasco Lake regatta was held Saturday at the office of the chairman. Present D.M.Osborne, Jno. N.Knapp, C.N.Ross, A.J. Sanders, and J. Lewis Grant. Resolutions were offered as follows:

Resolved, That L.D. Leach be added to this committee and that Chas.N.Ross be appointed treasurer.

Resolved, That subscribers are hereby requested to hand in the amount subscribed to the treasurer without delay.

That no spirituous liquors be allowed on sale on the 27th inst. at the hotel at Ensenore, nor upon the grounds in the vicinity of the race.

That no gambling nor wheels of fortune, roulette, or other device or contrivance for games of hazard be allowed upon the grounds, nor within one mile of the grand stand.

That the Southern Central Railroad be requested to furnish in addition to advertised trains such special accommodation as will transport promptly all who offer themselves to attend the regatta.

That the Sheriff appoint fifty deputies to be present to enforce the observance of good order and to carry out the resolutions.

The Course

The course has been carefully surveyed, and is precisely a mile and a half in length, which is doubled in the professional race. The starting point will be directly opposite the grand stand, about 25 rods below the Glen House, from which point the course as laid out is $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles down the lake, the turning point being about a quarter of a mile below Coventry's Point. The finish, of course, is the same as the start. Mr. Parsons of Rochester, is expected to accept the position of referee, who with the judges and reporters will follow in the wake of the oarsmen in Mr. Clark's steamer "The Owasco".

Since the advent of the professional oarsmen at Ensenore Glen, the wonted quietude of this charming summer resort has been disturbed to an unusual degree by the large crowds of city and country people attracted daily to the point to witness the practice rowing of the contestants in the great race of Thursday next. Charles E. Courtney, of Union Springs, the champion of the world, James Riley of New York and of the Neptune Boat Club, and Layberger of Pittsburgh, Pa. are already on the ground--or water, rather--pulling regularly over the course twice a day, while Ten Eyck, of Peekskill, Frenchy A. Johnson (colored) of Boston, and Brown of Geneva are expected to arrive daily.

Grand Stand

Meantime, preparations for the greatest aquatic event of the year, and for the accommodation of the vast crowd anticipated, are steadily pushing forward.

The Programme

According to the programme as now arranged the amateur race will start at 3 o'clock P.M. Thursday. The professionals will be called probably at 4 P.M. but if the lake should happen to be rough at that hour it might be found necessary to defer the event for smooth water. Trains on the Southern Central will run almost continually during the day in order to furnish ample accommodation for the transportation of the crowds. It is now estimated that at least 20,000 people will be at Ensenore on the day of the race.

Position, Name, Color

Now that the positions have been drawn and the colors assigned we are enabled to present the following interesting table:

<u>AMATEUR RACE</u>			
<u>Pos.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Color</u>	
1	Allen Atwater	Red	
2	Nelson B. Eldred	White	
<u>PROFESSIONAL RACE</u>			
1	Chas. E. Courtney	--Red*	4 Frenchy A. Johnson --Orange
2	James H. Riley	--White	5 James H. Ten Eyck --Green**
3	Nick Layberger	--Blue	6 Eurt Brown --Pink

Venice and Oakwood Picnics

The Oakwood Picnic, as reported by Susan M. LaPowe, was first held in August, 1877. A social club, called the 'Oakwood O.K. Club' was organized in 1902 and continued to sponsor the picnic until 1947, when it was discontinued. The picnic was usually held during a full moon in August when dancing on a large out-of-door platform in Yawger's Grove could be enjoyed from noon until midnight. A good band was furnished by the club and concessions were sold for refreshments.

Many thousands of people assembled on the grounds (half way between Union Springs and Auburn) to meet their friends for small-group picnic dinners. It was sometimes possible to attend either the Venice or Oakwood picnic in the afternoon and drive the twenty miles to attend the other picnic in the evening, if they happened to be scheduled for the same day in August. This required a good road horse in the horse and buggy days.

Social Gathering of Grange Society

Dec. 5, 1879
Pavilion, N.Y.***

Dear Sir:

"My hand is a little shakey this morning, perhaps I might give the reasons. Our Grange Society is a very large one. We got up a New England Supper and last night it came off. One hundred and fifty guests sat down to the feast. Now, for description: The plates, some of them a century old or more - dark blue; baked meat and beans, cider, apple sauce, pumpkin pie; and other quaint dishes too numerous to mention.

"Costume: ladies dresses - short waisted and on the average about six yards to the pattern, huge caps- some of them belonged to great-grandmothers. Gentlemen - swallow-tailed coats and knee britches. Uncle Sam was well represented.

"Entertainment: Theatricals, tableaux, fine music and singing, finally ending in a big dance. The Roosters were crowing when we came home. A mighty sight of fun crowded into one night. Our hall was handsomely trimmed in evergreens.

"Now I have many thanks to give you all, both in Scipio and Auburn for your hospitality and kindness while with you."

Truly yours,
Wm. Smead

(answered by Ned, Jan 4, 1880)

Notes

* Chas. E. Courtney became the famous coach of the Cornell University crews.

**Jas.H.TenEyck also gained fame as the coach of the Syracuse University crews.

***Pavilion, N. Y. not in local area.

EXCURSION TRAINS AND BOAT RIDES

Prior to the motor age, many excursion trains were operated over rather complete rail systems. The famous fairs and expositions were usually visited by rail or 'taking the cars'.

- 1-The writer's father in company with his mother visited the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia in 1876.
- 2-Polyette Eddy's letter tells of her visit to the World's Columbian Exposition in 1893.
- 3-The writer's sister, Harriet Hoskins Post, has told how she accompanied Father in visiting the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo in 1901. They left the farm at four A.M. and stabled their horse in an Auburn livery stable, before boarding the excursion train on the N.Y. Central R. R. They reached the fair grounds before nine in the morning to spend the entire day and a part of the evening there. The travel schedule was reversed to reach the farm home at four A.M. the following morning.
- 4-Many senior citizens tell of visiting the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in 1904, when they met "Louie in St. Louie", at the railroad station.

Boat rides were most popular in the horse and buggy days when nearly all of the larger inland lakes had a side-wheeler operated in connection with a resort hotel.

- 1-Seneca Lake had its Duncan S. Magee with rail connections for 24-hour service to Washington, D.C.
- 2-Cayuga Lake had several excursion boats, ferry boats and canal boats. Dr. Hollcraft, retired from Wells College, has told of the two larger boats. "The Kate Morgan" was operated from the 1850's to the 1870's when she was replaced with the larger "Frontenac", to operate from 1872 to 1907, when she burned near Farley's Point. The writer's first trip to Ithaca was taken on the "Frontenac" with a Sunday School group. Mr. E.B. Morgan of Aurora owned one-third interest in the boats operated by Capt. Wilcox.
- 3-Owasco Lake had its excursion boats, owned and operated by both George Clark, Sr. and George Clark, Jr. over a long period of years. The Ensenore Glen House was owned by the Clark family. This served as the base or home port. Louise Clark Chamberlain has told how the first boat, "The Owasco" a single decker, was wrecked in a storm. It was then rebuilt as a double-decker, with pilot house, and named "The Lady -of -the-Lake", to operate from 1885 to 1915. The writer's last ride on this interesting boat was with his high school graduation class in 1914. It was well known for its special moonlight excursions.
- 4-Other near-by lakes of the Finger Lakes Region had their special boats, operated in connection with resort hotels, amusement parks and dancing pavilions. The boats on Skaneateles and Oneida Lakes were very popular in the Syracuse area.

SUMMARY

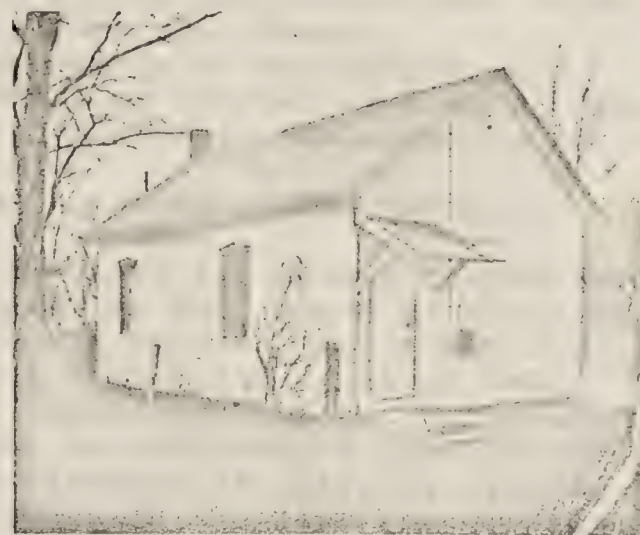
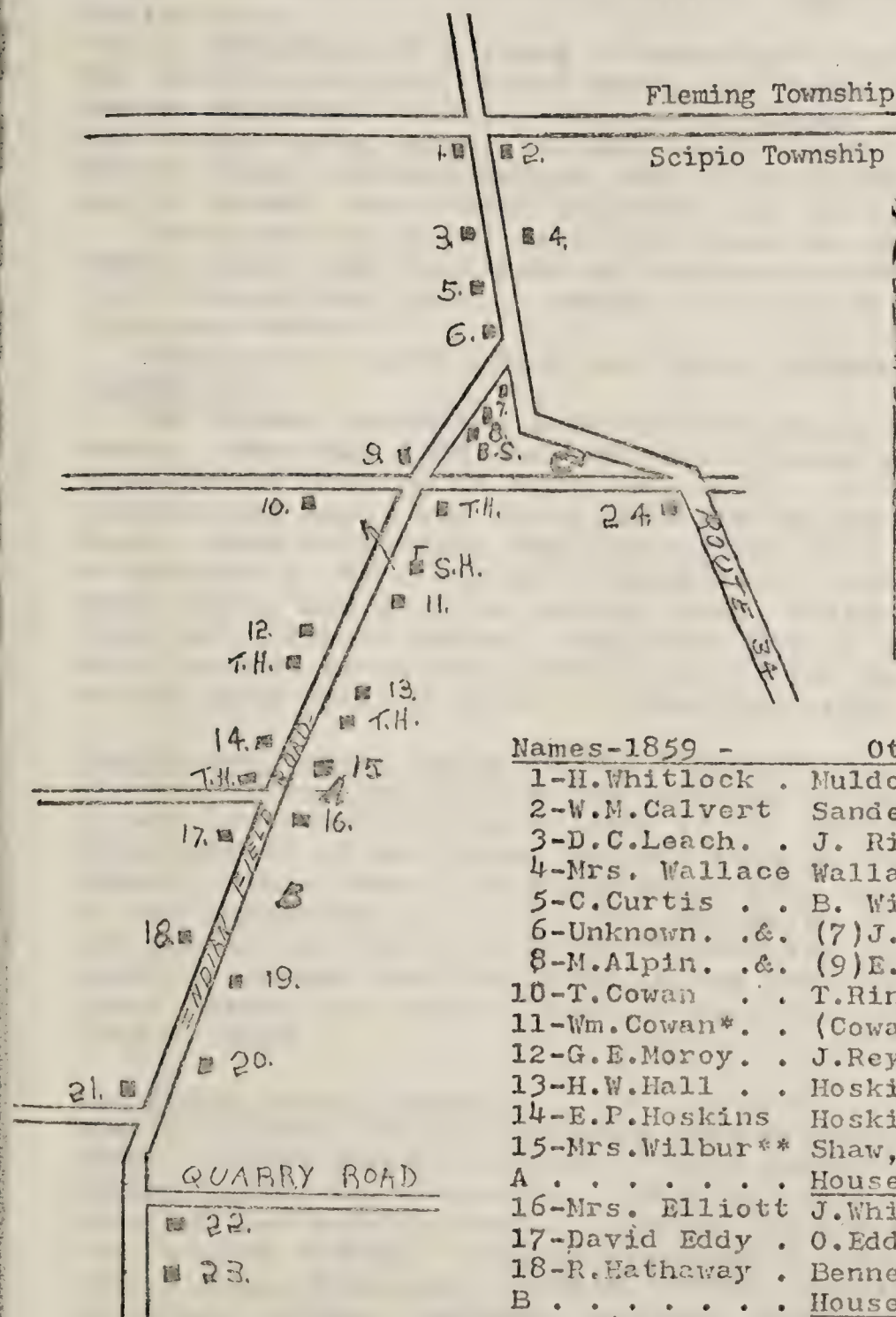
Social and family relationships change rapidly in any area as the life advances from the ox-cart days (with many neighborhood marriages) to the horse and buggy days to the motor age. Mrs. Coulson, our local historian, has informed the writer that the Smead and Eddy families were friends and neighbors in Washington Co., New York (near the Vt. border) before migrating to Scipio following the Revolutionary War. These families were united through the marriage of David Eddy and Polyette Smead (Jan. 1840). The families of the four Smead sisters, who married and stayed in the East, have maintained very close family ties for more than a century. The families of Owen and Charles Eddy, visited by their mother and their cousin (Ray White) in Chicago in 1893, appear to be widely separated and entirely out-of-touch with one another. This happened to many families that 'went West' in the 19th Century and broke the family ties, rather permanently.

Note

*Used in connection with the Ensenore Regatta.

Section F - Schooling and Educational Opportunities

Location of Houses with Owners or Tenants
Shown on a Section of a Map of Cayuga and Seneca Counties
Published by A.R.Z. Dawson, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1859



Scipio Dist. No. 3
3rd Building - 1878

Names-1859 -	Other Names Associated with Places
1-H. Whitlock	Muldoon, Strang, Flynn, Powers
2-W.M. Calvert	Sanders, Coon, Sanders
3-D.C. Leach	J. Ringwood, M. Townsend, Benda
4-Mrs. Wallace	Wallace, M. Townsend, Benda
5-C. Curtis	B. Winnagle, Bortz, Pregal
6-Unknown	(7) J. Dolphin - House disappeared
8-M. Alpin	(9) E. O'Harra - House disappeared
10-T. Cowan	T. Ringwood (Nye-Pressey) Groom, Kellogg
11-Wm. Cowan*	(Cowan-Cowles) Murphy, Redmond (2 schools)
12-G.E. Moroy	J. Reynolds, Foran, Berg
13-H.W. Hall	Hoskins (Hall-Shaw) Hoskins
14-E.P. Hoskins	Hoskins (Eddy-Body) Hoskins
15-Mrs. Wilbur**	Shaw, Pope, Murphy, Redmond (School-1810)
A	House by Shaw - To Chamberlain (80A) 1884
16-Mrs. Elliott	J. White, T. Henry, B. Gould, Becker
17-David Eddy	O. Eddy, J. Body, Powers, Cuatt
18-R. Hathaway	Bennett, Baldwin, Wyant, Jump
B	House by Shaw for (Davis-Wheat) 60A***
19-J. Hill	Underhill, W. Becker, O. Chamberlain, Nolan
20-G. Marsh	Marsh & Wood
21-C. Reynolds	Tompkins, Doreamus, Killian
22-J. Mott, et al.	Daughter of F. Wood
23-M. Hanlon	Wheat, J. Marion
24-H. O'Harra	Berry, Hudson, Pierce
C	Brick House () Beebe, Close, Beach & Bobbitt

*Burned in 1896

**Burned in 1861 (rebuilt by Shaw, 1861)

***Land from D. Eddy--House built on site of Threshing Barn A, B, & C-(New since 1859) Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9 & 4
T.H. & B.S. disappeared

School Buildings - District No. 3

The First Building:

It is probable that the first building was a temporary log structure that was leased to the school patrons by Wm. Smith, while a permanent frame school house was being built. Excerpts from lease of May 1, 1810 follow:

"This indenture of a lease is made the first day of May (1810) between Wm. Smith of Scipio, first party and James Andrews, Jas. Adams, Thos. Cowan, Daniel Andrews & Daniel, Jr., John Patley, Joshua Hoskins, Samuel Hoskins, Wm. Smith, Nath. Adams, Low, Joel Stoddard, Micah Hathaway, John Shaw, Robert Shaw, Gilbert Briggs, Henry Marsh and Alfred Gilbert of the second part. (Note: Some names are difficult to read on old lease.)

"party of the first part doth lease to the party of the second part school house and four rods of land as located....* "during as long as the said school doth last....unless it be by the consent of the majority of the proprietors."

Witnesses---Larrie Fish and Jacob Morgan ---Signed Wm. Smith

*Location:

The Cowans owned the land in 1810 where the last two school houses were built. The only land that Wm. Smith owned was the 54A, which he acquired from Samuel Hoskins on April 24, 1810. It would appear, therefore, that this school house was built prior to the time that Smith acquired this land. This reinforces the supposition that Samuel Hoskins had possession of Sub-Lot 4, by Articles of Agreement, prior to receiving a deed in early April 1810, and that he and his sons, while clearing it, made available logs for a school house. The first school house in the district was probably located somewhere immediately to the east of the house, now standing, on the West Hoskins Farm. -- (See Sect. B)

The Second School House in the district was the 'Old Red School', a substantial frame building which appeared larger than the type built later. It was located on the east side of the road between the former residence (now burned) of Wm. Cowan and the site of the building, last used for a school. This school building might have been used for sixty or more years. It was purchased by E.P.H., Sr. and moved to his farm for a shop, when the new school was built in 1878. Eventually (1900) it was taken down and parts used to enlarge the east wing of the East Farm house. Some of the pine floor boards are nearly 22 in. wide, still bearing the initials of J.P.N. (Jay P. Nye)

The Third School House:

Specifications for the building were written out in detail and dated Sept. 28, 1878. Thomas Henry (trustee)-(first party) and Libeus Murry (carpenter) - (second party) Consideration - \$430.00; Date of completion Dec. 10, 1878; Site, on lot held by Dist.; Size 20' by 30' with 12' posts; Wall 1½' over a 2' stoned trench. Building materials (with specified prices) for framing, siding, flooring, ceiling. Also, specifications for roof boards, shingles, cornice, chimney, windows, doors and paint.

Arbitrators: "To determine what sum, if any, shall be deducted from contract price, as damages, in case of nonfulfillment on part of builder."

Edwin P. Hoskins, Sr. (on part of Dist.) John Knox (on part of builder)

Witnesses --- Huron Close and Charles Shaw

This building was moved to its permanent site to the North and on the West side of the road soon after the Cowan fire in 1896. It was deeded to "The Ensenore Community Center of Scipio, Inc." Jan. 30, 1956.

School Tax List - Dist. No. 2 (later No. 3) Town of Scipio, Cayuga County
 To the collector of School Dist. 2, town and county, aforesaid-Greetings:
 In the name of the people of the State of New York, you are hereby commanded
 and required to collect from each of the inhabitants in assessed rate bill
 named the sum of money set opposite to his name in said bill and within
 thirty days after receiving this warrant to pay the amount thereof collected
 by you (retaining 5%) into the hands of the trustees of the said district,
 or one of them, and take his or their receipts therefore. And if any of the
 said inhabitants shall not pay such sum on demand you are hereby further
commanded to levy the same by the sale of goods and chattels of the said
 delinquent in the manner on warrants issued by the Bd. of Supervisors.

Given under our hand and seals, Mar. 30, 1841--E.P. Hoskins, Wm. Elliott &
C. Curtis--Trustees.

Rate bill of persons liable for teacher's wages in Dist.No. 2, Scipio, Term
 ending - 3/13/1841

<u>Names</u>	<u>No. of days sent</u>	<u>Amount of School bill</u>	<u>Collector's Fee 5%</u>	<u>Total Amount to collect</u>
Irene Hoskins	296	\$2.98	\$.15	\$3.13
Wm. Elliott	466	4.43	.22	4.65
Thos. Cowan	503	5.06	.25	5.31
Benj. Underhill	203	2.04	.10	2.14
Henry O'Harra	262	2.64	.13	2.77
N.M. Lombard	161	1.62	.08	1.70
Joshua Hoskins	119	1.20	.06	1.26
John Jaquett	63	.63	.03	.66
Nathan Morgan	87	.87	.04	.91
Wm. Cowan	197	1.98	.09	2.07
Royal Hathaway	220	2.21	.11	2.32
Chester Curtis	150	1.57	.07	1.58
Thompson Wilbur	64	.64	.03	.67
Davius A. Bard	29	.29	.01	.30
Jas. R. Perkins	73	.73	.04	.78
John Wallis	113	1.13	.06	1.19
Elias Morey	47	.47	.02	.49
Sharpstern	35	.35	.02	.37
Geo. Junip	7	.07	--	.07
Ephiram Johnson	15	.15	.01	.16
Total				\$32.53

Teachers' Wages --It seems apparent that the Mar. 1841 taxes, levied @ one
 cent per day of attendance were used to pay wages for a man who taught the
 winter term of 3-4 months. Men teachers, regardless of special training
 were paid relatively high wages in the winter when the 'big boys' attended
 school. Carl Hoskins, trained for teaching, taught six winters (1857-63)
 averaging \$22.33 per mo. but he also taught for 14 weeks in the Spring of
 '58 for \$2.00 per week. It has been reported, on good authority, that many
 lady teachers taught for as little as \$1.00 per week, in the Spring and
 Fall. Wm. H. Hoskins demanded \$25.00 per month for four months (1873-74)
 while Allen Eddy received \$23.80 for one month. Henry Slocum taught for
 five or more months (1892-93) for \$104.46; and Geo. Loyster taught for
 three months in the fall of 1899-90 for \$30.00. Sarah Tompkins taught for
 three months in the fall of 1893 for \$72.00 (or man's wages) but in the
 spring she was paid only \$12.41 for two or more months. It has been report-
 ed that the school was closed early on account of poor discipline.

The one-room rural schools changed very slowly in relation to plant,
 wages, taxes, certification requirements or administration. In fact, there
 was not too much change until the Central Rural Schools revolutionized edu-
 cational thought, programs and opportunities in the rural areas of New York
 State.

School Budgets and Administration

1867-'68 -- School Dist. No. 3 -- Town of Scipio

<u>Receipts</u>		<u>Expenses</u>	
Bal. on hand--October 1, 1867	6.01	Draft on Supervisor (teacher)	117.25
State funds and library	103.96	Funds (wages) Miss Nye	108.50
Gospel and school lot	13.29	School apparatus, globe, etc.	8.35
Amount raised & to be raised	151.26	Repairs to school house	15.87
Other items, globe, etc.	8.25	Broom	.30
	<u>\$282.77</u>	Fuel (10 cords of wood)	30.00
		Cleaning school house	2.50
			<u>\$282.77</u>

1873-'74 -- School Dist. No. 3 -- Town of Scipio

<u>Receipts</u>		<u>Expenses</u>	
Two tax lists (November 1873 to		Miss Griggs Wages (Dec. '73)	92.00
raise	134.93	Miss McCormick-cleaning	2.00
(March 1874 to		A.S. Eddy -- (Dec.)	23.80
raise	100.00	Miss Morse (wages)	6.93
Total	<u>\$234.93</u>	To W.H. Hoskins (4 months)	100.00
		Order H. Close	4.00
		Pd. Jennie Shaw	2.00
		Pd. Jay Nye for Miss Rhodes	4.20
		Total	<u>\$234.93</u>

Collector's Notice (Apr. 2, 1874) and Collector's Sale (April 9, 1874)

E.P. Hoskins, Sr., Collector, seized one potash kettle and one stone boat, belonging to Jeremiah Reynolds, by virtue of a warrant issued by Huron Close (sole trustee) to raise money for school taxes. The property was sold on April 9th, according to notice. The same procedure was used on Wm. Cowan, Est. where one potash kettle and 200 fence posts were seized and sold. The Nov. 1873 taxes for Reynolds were listed as \$5.71 while the Cowan taxes on the same date amounted to \$10.56. The total Nov. tax for Dist. #3 was \$134.93. In 1895 the total Sept. tax for Dist. #3 was \$145.47. This did not show much change for a 22 year period. Taxes were usually assessed again in the spring of the year to raise any additional funds needed.

* * * * *

THE RINGWOOD ADMINISTRATION: In 1893 the Ringwood Brothers decided to run for school offices in Dist. No. 3. It was reported that they imported a group of voters from the City of Auburn. The following notice is evidence of their success:

"To Edward Hoskins, Esq.

Please pay over to James Ringwood, Collector for School Dist. No. 3 of the Town of Scipio, \$17.53, money remaining in your hands and collected for the said district in 1893." --Thomas Ringwood (sole trustee)

It was reported that the said school meeting was 'quite rough', as the Auburn boys went into action with brass knuckles. It was also reported that Frank Curtis (who left for Klondike Gold in 1899) said:

"When the meeting 'got hot' Ned Hoskins and Day Chamberlain took their lanterns and went home".

A FORMER TEACHER OF THE BLACK STREET SCHOOL
Writes to 'Ned' -- a former Pupil

Excerpts from Ben Lee's letter* - December 1889

Dear Ned,

"Your letter was a most agreeable and interesting surprise. I read it three or four times trying to bring back to my mind the appearance of Black Street. You may not think it a compliment to Black Street but really I've forgotten almost altogether how the houses look. I could not have told where the Shaw house stood if I had not seen from your letter that it was between yours and J.P. White's house. I laid down your letter and thought some minutes about it. Nancy had entirely vanished from my mind's eye, big as she was, and now it occurs to me there were more Shaw girls and that when they visited my school they brought a dark curly pated, dudish biped named Davis....."You probably think I am giving Nancy and family undue prominence by referring first to them but the reason is it puzzled me to place them and besides Nancy was a prominent and imposing feature of the neighborhood. I am also puzzled here; is Jim Body the Body Owen sold to?....."Owen has never written to me that the place had changed hands....."Does Jim Body own Allen's place now?....."Owen wrote me last spring, the last time, and Addie writes family news only....."Lewis Gregory is in Burmingham, Conn. at work and the last time I saw him he told me Eva Curtis was married....."You see your letter was a most welcome Christmas present, with one sad drop in the cup however, I know how much you must miss your father and how lonely the house must be....."You spoke of someone leaving Owen some money; do you mean Frank Eddy? I am very glad if his children can have a little start in the world if Owen must go. I have thought a great deal about Addie and the children. I try to write a jolly letter because Owen must read it and he needs no disspiriting words....."I have thought a great many times if Owen and Addie could have made a living on Black Street on the farm he would have had a longer life. I don't think Chicago is a good climate for him....."I think Charlie and family are in Nadison".

"I am happy to hear your children have good dispositions, for your wife would have a sad time with no amiability* in the family (except of course her own). I am sorry your Mother is not well and hope she soon will be. I wonder if a little speck of dirt troubles her as it used to. I can remember just how that kitchen floor and everything else had to look and just how the custard pies used to taste....."All over the house and all over Owen's house I can see every room - And, Oh Dear, what scrubbers the Black Streeters were. They couldn't live in Conn. a week, they would kill themselves trying to scrub the Yankees up."

Truly your friend, Ben

P.S. "You said nothing of the Close family; is Eva or Hetty married? And neither you nor anyone else ever mentioned Lillie or Hattie Cochrané; I would like very much to know how and where they are."

*Note: It is thought that Ben Lee's letter was written about 15 years after he taught the Black Street School and lived in the Hoskins house. His reference to amiability in the Hoskins Home might have been due to the fact that his former pupil, 'Ned', is said to have picked him up and thrown him in a snow bank, as a result of a friendly Sunday Scuffle in the kitchen. Many 'one-room' schools required men teachers during the winter term when the 'big boys' attended. Ned Hoskins attended the Scipio Institute in 1875-76.

Secondary and Continuation Education:

School Dist. No. 3 might well be considered as typical of the old one-room schools of New York State, as established during the first decade of the 19th. century, and as they continued to operate for nearly 125 years with the minimum amount of change. The early emphasis on the three Rs- (Reading, Riting and Rithmatic) developed some good letter writers and record keepers, who learned to figure their pennies, which was quite essential for survival. Susan Spicer, (Sec.A) in writing about the schooling of her Great great grandfather, Horatio, stated:

"He grew up working on the farm and went to school down the road".

That is exactly where the most of the farm boys and girls of the 19th. Century, and well into the 20th. Century went to school. It finally required a great centralization movement to lift the boys and girls up on wheels and take all of them to modern schools with adequate facilities and enriched curriculum offerings.

There were early continuation (or Special) programs organized in certain villages for young men and young women who wished to continue their education but could not leave home to attend a private school or academy. The following Special Educational Program illustrates this type of education.

SCIPIO INSTITUTE

will be opened in SNYDERS HALL at Scipio Centre, Cayuga Co., N.Y.

Fall term opens Sept. 27, '75

Winter term opens Jan. 3, '76

TUITION, -payable in advance per term of 12 weeks, Primary class \$6.
Intermediate \$7. Academic \$8.

A TEACHERS CLASS

will be formed for the benefit of those who wish to teach the coming winter; students joining this class will be charged \$.75 per week. Having had 19 years experience as a teacher, I can safely say that this class will be of great advantage to those who join.--Prof. Geo. M. Wallace.

REFERENCES

Col. J. S. Kiddler, Lauens, Otsego Co., N.Y. Rev. J. J. Weeks, Scipio Centre, N.Y.
Warren L. Baker, Milford, Otsego Co., N.Y. J. Snyder, Scipio Centre, N.Y.
Prof. Chas. Kelsey, A.N. Aurora, N.Y. J. W. Akin, Scipio Centre, N.Y.
Col. E. B. Morgan, Aurora, N. Y. A. J. Chapman, Scipio Centre, N.Y.
Dr. E. P. Baker, Aurora, N.Y. Rev. H. F. Rafferty, Scipio Centre, N.Y.
Rev. L. Erasteed, Scipio Centre, N.Y.

The Town of Scipio and the near-by townships of Ledyard and Springport have long been privileged in being served by three special schools or academies that preceded the Union Free Schools or High Schools, which in turn preceded the Central Schools. The S.S.S. - Sherwood Select School, founded in 1871 by Scipio's Grand Old Lady, Emily Howland, served the area well for nearly fifty years. It was recognized by the N.Y. State Education Department for 'Regents Credit' in 1909. There was a period when it apparently was rated as a High School, as well as a Private School. The centralization movement was launched at Sherwood in 1926; School Dist. No. 3 was centralized Feb. 18, 1943. It is now one of the twenty-two one-room schools included in the Sherwood Central Rural School District.

The S.S.S. served the area as a cultural center for adults as well as an educational center for youth. The following Vacation Course of Lectures is illustrative of the service. Similar courses were continued, ending with the year of 1899.

SHERWOOD SELECT SCHOOL *

1871-1911

Lecture Course

It was during the three years of Miss Tierney's principalship that the Alumni Association gave its first Vacation Course of Lectures, in the summer of 1892.

This course was as follows:

1. Constantinople, H.K. Samuelian of Turkey.
2. Home Life in Florence, Anna M. Letchworth of Buffalo
3. Physical Culture, Florence Dangerfield of Auburn
4. Readings from Browning with Sketch of the Poet's Life, Harriet May Mills of Syracuse.
5. Report of the National Education Association of Saratoga, Agnes L. Tierney.
6. A trip into Mexico, Emily Howland.
7. Hygiene, Katherine S. Munhall, M.D.
8. Emerson, Rev. Charles de B. Mills of Syracuse
9. Italian Fetes and Customs, Anna M. Letchworth
10. The History of the Aborigines, Anna H. Searing, M.D., of Rochester.
11. The Geology of Central New York, Prof. D.F. Lincoln of Hobart College, Geneva.
12. A talk on Art, Amy Otis.

The last lecture was followed by a reception where photographs were exhibited and cocoa and wafers were served.

Oakwood Seminary at Union Springs was an excellent school within driving distance of School Dist. No. 3, even in the 'horse of buggy days'. It was incorporated under the name of "Friends Academy" in 1860 and continued to operate, as both a boarding school and a day school until it was moved to Poughkeepsie, N. Y. in 1920. As the name implies, it was supported primarily by the Society of Friends, though the educational offerings were not limited to any one religious group. Similarly, the S.S.S. was well supported by the Society of Friends, who likewise furnished much of its excellent leadership. The two schools were a credit to this group of early settlers who built their homes and Meeting Houses within the water-shed area of Cayuga Lake, which was originally a part of the larger Scipio Township.

Cayuga Lake Academy at Aurora -(also site of Wells College for Women, founded by Wells-Fargo) was one of the first academies established west of Albany. It opened in 1801 and closed in 1945 when it was burned. The academies, preceding the Union Free Schools, were well distributed throughout New York State as located in selected areas. Though in the early days, the academies were considered boarding schools and finishing schools, they served many day-school students. Due to their relatively high scholastic ratings they were likewise selected as good 'Prep' schools. Authorized as Aurora Public School (1920-1945).

Public Secondary Schools:

The Union Free Schools (or High Schools) appear to have been authorized in 1864, though it required considerable time for the law to be understood and the schools established. Since the writer and his sisters attended high school at Moravia, this school has been selected as somewhat typical for its type. Mrs. Ray P. White, a former 'school mate' in Moravia and a former resident of Scipio, has recorded certain facts about 'old M.H.S.'.

Note: *Jacobs, Lucy - "A Historical Sketch of SHERWOOD SELECT SCHOOL"

Public Secondary Schools (Concluded)

"Two schools, of an advanced type, were built in Moravia in the 1830's, including the Moravia Institute...."On Dec. 19, 1868, it was voted to consolidate Districts 1 & 2 as a Union Free School...."On the 13th. day of January, 1869, it was voted that the Moravia Institute grounds be designated as a site upon which to build a school house; a brick building was erected on the Hill".

"The first term of school commenced on the 25th day of April, 1870 and the first graduating class of four has been reported, as of June 1884". (The first class to graduate at Union Springs was in 1892.)

The boys and girls of the student body of approximately 100 at Moravia High School in the early 1900's included, in addition to the village group, students from Scipio, Venice, Genoa, Locke, Summer Hill, Sempronius, Niles and Owasco. They came in all kinds of conveyances to get there and to get an education. None came because they were required to 'make the bus'. Much of this area is now included in four centralizations, other than that of Moravia.

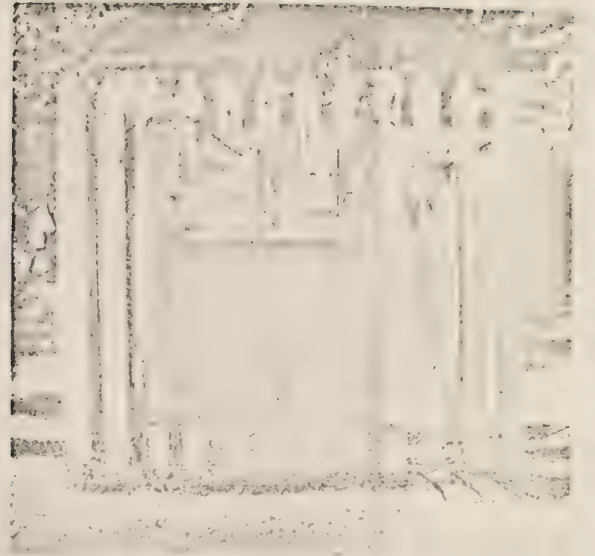
H.H.P., the older Hoskins sister completed her training in the Moravia Te. Tr. Cl. prior to the time that her sister and brother were ready for high school. She commuted via L.V.R.R. from Owasco Lake Station to Moravia on Monday mornings, and returned by rail Friday evenings. It was decided that it would be cheaper, and less bother, for the other two members of the family to drive a horse that 13 or 14 miles on Monday mornings; keep the horse in Moravia during the week; and return via horse & buggy (or sleigh) on Friday evenings. This required quite a bit of planning including the location of a barn, transportation of horse feed, etc. That Monday morning trip was sometime tough to make before nine o'clock during all kinds of roads and weather, but we usually made it; many stories of how we made it might be related. The most remarkable accomplishment to understand now was how that dear, old lady-(Mrs. Pease) took what she found in the six baskets of farm boys and girls and put the meals together to feed them from Monday Noon to Friday Noon. No doubt she was glad to see 'the rig' leave on Friday afternoons.

Moravia High School with its Te.Tr.Class gained considerable recognition in early years. A former Dist. Supt. of Schools* once said: "Send more Scipio girls to the Moravia Te.Tr.Class and I can run some good one-room schools". This was undoubtedly true. The girls' brothers (needed at home for work) had fewer opportunities for an education in the days of high school. The good high school, supported primarily by village funds, had its drawbacks in the competition for territory and pupils during the centralization movement. Centralization was 'voted down' year-after-year at Moravia by rural voters who had long been privileged by relatively cheap high school education for their sons and daughters. During this period aggressive educators were building up large centralizations, in the surrounding areas, to replace high schools. At last, H.L. Noakes and his "Vo Ag" boys drew in the votes to approve centralization in Moravia.

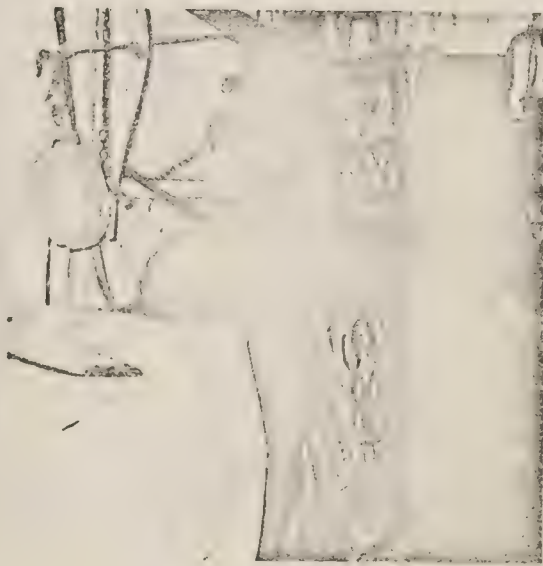
The centralization of rural schools in N.Y. State, though often opposed in the 1920's was in full swing in the 1930's when it was generally accepted as the solution to equalizing the educational opportunities in rural areas with those of urban and suburban areas. The movement became so popular (though costly) that school areas competed for State approval and State Aid for centralization. Also, many of the smaller and earlier centralizations found it advantageous to pool their physical, administrative organizations, and professional teaching services for more effective education units.



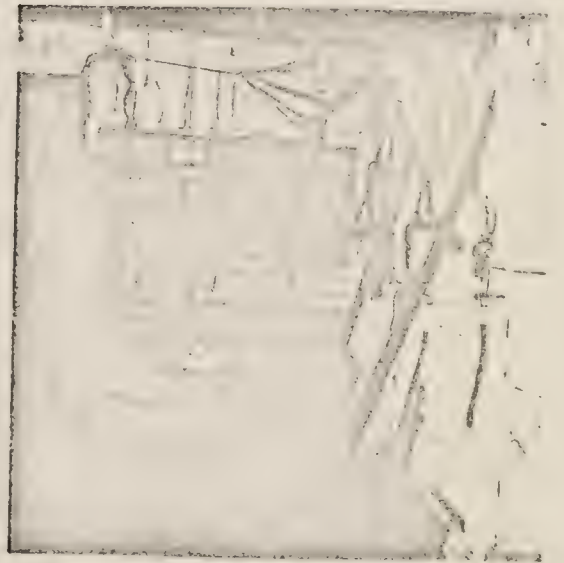
1



2



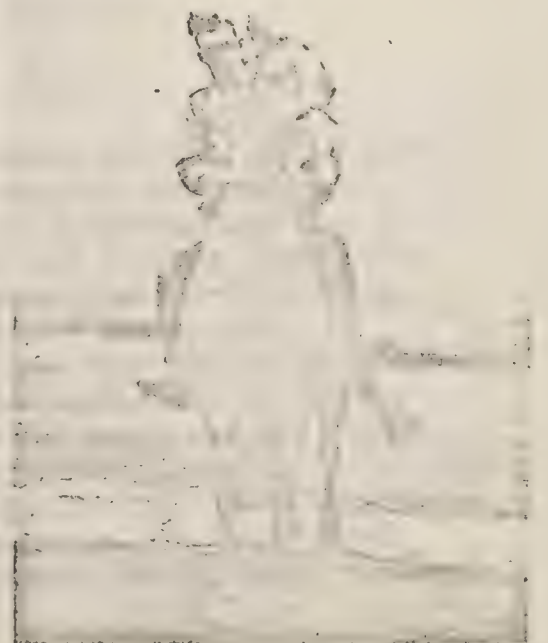
3



4



5



6



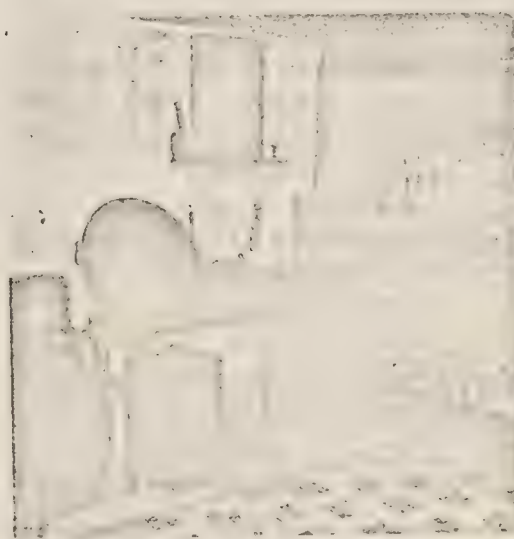
7



8



9



10

Section G - Photography by Marion G. Post

1 and 2 from Farm Museum, representing ox-cart days; and showing ox-yolk, water yolk, augers, cradle, winnowing basket and flail, balance beam, cross-cut saw and tools. Also, ox-cart chairs against home-spun horse blanket, made by Polyette Eddy (See E.) 3 and 4 from Farm Museum, representing horse and buggy days; and showing large pulley horse-fork rope, grapple fork, whippetrees & neck yolk, wagon wheels & horseshoes. Also, old-fashioned sleigh, light harness, saddle, bridle, bits, boots, etc. 5 and 6 from east farm, showing end of carriage house and horse barn, built by E.P.H. Sr. in the 1860's. Also, Earl W. Hoskins on 'Two-bits' - the last horse on farm. 7 and 8, section of house and smoke house on east farm, showing leach barrel. This house(built in the 1850's) is Pre-Civil War type (hewed timbers & planks).. 9 and 10 - Marilyn Post, as Colonial dame in Boston rocker by Franklin stove in old-fashioned kitchen on east farm. Also showing, heavy iron utensils. spinning wheel, Seth Thomas clock, dash churn, lard can, sugar keg, flour barrel, mixing pan, molasses jug.

Section G - Maintaining Farm and Home

Weaving, Making Shoes and Paying the Hired Girl, 1823-1831 Scipio - July 12, 1826

Paid Mrs. Roger Thompson for Weaving: June 5, 1822: (Miss Thomas)

July:

26 Yds of cloth \$2.62
20 3/4 Yards 2.07
27 Yards shirting 3.37

Oct-Nov.

8 1/2 Yards grey .85
11 Yards blue 1.10
23 1/2 yards 1.88

Jan. 1827

20 3/4 Yards of thin 1.86 \$13.75

John Lemmage - 1827

	L	S	d
By making a pair for wife		6	
By making a pair of shoes for Horatio		4	
By making a pair of shoes for self		5	
By making a pair of laced boots for Eetsy		6	
By making a pair of boots for Edwin		11	

Mr. Spican - 1824

By one pair of lace shoes Malinda	5		
By one pair for David	4		
By mending of a pair of boots	1		
By making lace boots	4		
By making lace boots for Martha Cole	5		
By capping and heeling pair of shoes	2	6	

Curing Meats by Wm. Smead of Pavilion, N. Y.

12/5/1879

For beef - To 6 gallons of water and nine lbs. of salt, 3 lbs. of brown sugar, one quart of Molasses, 3 oz. of Saltpetre and one oz. of Saleratus. Let these ingredients to be boiled and skimmed as long as any impurities rise. When the water is ready put in the Saltpetre only and when the water boils dip your beef piece by piece and let it remain for a few seconds only and when the beef becomes cool pack it close and put a stone upon it. When the above pickle becomes cool pour it on to the beef. Beef cured this way cuts nearly as fine as a fresh roast.

For Hams - Let them lie out until the animal heat is all out. Then corn them down for two or three days then take them out and thoroughly drain, after which put them down in the following pickle. 9 lbs. Salt, 3 oz. Saltpetre, 1 oz. Saleratus, 4 lbs. brown sugar, 6 gallons water. Let cure in this pickle from 3 to 6 weeks according to the size. Hams cured in this manner need no freshening and if properly taken care of will keep until you desire to use them.

Note: *Sarah Cowan began work Dec. 8, 1823 for \$34.00 per year and agreed to take part in cloth.

Weaving 41 Yds. 1--12--10
July Weaving 20 Yds. -16
Sept. " 10 " Aprons - 8
Oct. " 31 " Woolen 1-- 4--10
Oct. " 13 3/4 Yds - 8-- 7
Oct. " 11 " half - 8

1823

Weaving a blanket - 8
" " 32 1/2 yds toe cloth 1--6
" " 33 1/2 " 1--7--5
Total due Miss Thomas 7--19--8
12 (d) equals 1 (s) and 20 (s) = 1
Sally Groshoug began work June 27, 1831, at 6/s. per week (75¢)*

	L	S	d
June 27 To 2 finger ring	-	3	--
To 1 hdkf. pin		3	6
July 15 To paid Isaac for mending shoes		1	3
To 1 ruffle	-	6	-
August To 1 handkerchief	-	2	-
22 To 1 trunk	-	10	-
29 To cash	-	3	6
30 To 1 pr. boots	-	14	-
Sept. 8 To one large comb	-	2	-
20 To goods bot of Rogers	1	18	11
Dec. 19 To 4 yds pressed cloth	-	24	-
Jan. To 1 bonnet		6	7
Jan. 7 To pulling 1 tooth	1		

Labor Agreements - Hoskins Farm

This Indenture Witnesseth:

"That John W. Jaquett now aged seventeen years and twenty six days by and with the consent of John Jaquett his father had voluntarily, and of his own free will and accord, put and bound himself apprentice to Edwin P. Hoskins of the town of Scipio, Cayuga County, New York, to learn the art, trade, and mystery of farming, and as an apprentice, to serve from this date, for and during and until the full end and term of three years and nine months next ensuing; during all which time, the said apprentice his master faithfully, honestly, and industriously shall serve, his secrets keep, all lawful commands everywhere readily obey, and at all times protect and preserve the property and goods of his said master, and not suffer or allow any to be injured or wasted; he shall not buy, sell, or traffic with his own goods, or the goods of others, nor be absent from his said master's service, day nor night, without leave, and in all things behave himself as a faithful apprentice ought to do, during the said term.--And the said master shall use and employ the upmost of his endeavors to teach, or cause him, the said apprentice, to be taught or instructed, in the art, trade and mystery of farming and give him nine months schooling during his service and furnish him sufficient food and clothing at the end of his service to give him one hundred dollars and a new suit of clothes throughout and a new Bible.

And for the true performance of all and singular the covenants and agreements aforesaid, the said parties bind themselves, each unto the other, firmly by these presents.

IN WITNESS THEREOF, The parties aforesaid have hereunto set their hands and seals, the 24th day of March one thousand eight hundred and forty one."

(Sealed and delivered in the presence of J. King)

Signed:

(John W. Jaquett

and

(Edwin P. Hoskins

I do hereby consent to and approve of, binding
my son, John W. Jaquett, as above indenture
mentioned (Mark - X -) for John Jaquett

Agreement terminated, May 6, 1844 by pay't of \$30.00 to Jaquett for son to go to school.

* * * * *

This agreement made this 24th day of March 1876 between Edwin P. Hoskins of the Town of Scipio, Cayuga County, of the first part and James Cowan of the same place of the second part.

"The said Hoskins hereby lets to the said Cowan his tenant house and garden for the term of one year from the 25th day of March 1876 for the sum of forty dollars payable in installments of four dollars. The said Cowan agrees that he will not keep any poultry or livestock on said premises and that he will not let or sublet the premises without the consent of the said Hoskins..... The said Cowan further agrees to work for the said Hoskins all the time during this contract that the said Hoskins wants him at the rate of one dollar per day unless a lesser sum shall be agreed upon for all the work excepting haying and harvesting wheat, oats and barley and for that work the price shall be the average price payed by the farmers in the immediate neighborhood or the price agreed upon by the said Hoskins and Cowan. The said Hoskins agrees to furnish board for the said Cowan and a team to plow the garden. The said Cowan further agreed that the work to be done by him for the said Hoskins shall be in a good and workmanlike manner and according to the directions of the said Hoskins.

And the said Cowan further agrees that a failure to comply with either or any of the agreements herein contained shall work a forfeiture of this lease and the tenancy and tenure created shall cease."

Signed:
(E.P. Hoskins, Sr.)
and
(Jas. Cowan)

(Witness: E.P. Hoskins, Jr.)

Note: 3/26/1877 - Agreement:

Between E.P. Hoskins and W.H. Shaw for same house and labor for 8 months; total wages \$144.00 (or \$18.00 per month) with board; also, requirements for Sun. chores. House rent \$30.00 in \$3.00 installments.

Both renters required to cut weeds and keep property in good order.

Ditching Contract - Hoskins Farm

E.P. Hoskins 1864	To Eugene Sullivan	Eugene Sullivan 1864	To E.P. Hoskins
To digging 50 rods ditch	44 cts. \$22.00	To cash	\$27.00
To " 12 " "	25 " \$ 3.00	To 1 bushel potatoes	\$.75
To " 3 " "	\$1.00 \$ 3.00	To 29 bushels ear corn	\$ 1.53
To " 7 " "	75 cts. \$ 5.25	To 13 lbs. flour at 6½ cts.	\$.85
To five days at 13 / s	\$ 8.12	To pasturing cow 7 weeks	\$ 3.50
	\$41.37		\$33.63
	-\$33.63		
	\$ 7.74		

Settled and received of E.P. Hoskins, Seven and 74/100 dollars in full for the balance of above account this 8th day of October 1864. his

Eugene X Sullivan
mark

In the presence of Sanford Holley

BOND WARRANT

To Edwin P. Hoskins Overseer of Highways in District No. 49 of the town of Scipio which begins at the north line of E.P. Hoskins' land on the west side of the highway running south to the north of Caleb Reynolds' land.

Commissioner of Highways
George Adriance - May 1866

Names	Days assessed	Days worked	Names	Days assessed	Days worked
E.P. Hoskins	6		Allen S. Eddy	1	1
E.P. Hoskins	2½		Wm. Shaw	4	
E.P. Hoskins Ex.	1		Chas. Shaw	1	1
E.P. Hoskins Guar.	2	12	George Swift	1	
David Eddy	9		Owen Eddy	1	
David Eddy (in trust)	2½	12	John N. Hadsell	1	1
John White	4		William Armstrong	1	

* * * * *

Thomas Wilber, Blacksmith . . Scipio-----Account-August 20, 1821

	L	s	d		L	s	d
By shoeing horses & fixing a gun	11			By mending a share			5
By setting a tire	5			By fixing a drill			2
By setting a shoe	1			By making & setting a shoe			2
By sharpening a share	2			By setting a tire			4
By making nails & a key	1			By fixing a wagon			8

Lost time on the Hoskins Farms -(1st-half, 19th. Century) due to: going to circus; to races; to pole raising; visiting at home; camp training; weddings; the city; sickness; or falling asleep in the morning.

Resume of Agreement for Growing Wheat on a 50-50 Share Basis

An Agreement to grow 20 A. of winter wheat on the Elias Machester Farm was signed by him and E.P. Hoskins, Sr. on April 8, 1842. Terms:

The first party, Elias Machester agreed to: furnish 20 A. of land; enough rails and stakes for 80 rods of 9-rail fence along the pasture; grass seed and 25 bu. of lime for spring of 1843; pay for one half of the seed; and allow barn room for crop, if available.

The second party, E.P. Hoskins, Sr. agreed to: draw all rails and stakes and erect a secure fence; plow the land three times (June, July, and August) dragging between plowings; sow $1\frac{1}{2}$ bu. of clean seed Per A. between Aug. 15 and 25th. and drag in both ways; harvest crop when ripe, draw in or stack; rake the field; thresh and clean grain; deliver grain to Levanna before Oct. 20, 1843; and leave all straw on the farm.

Also, second party agreed to sow grass seed in Mar.; lime in Apr.; and draw out old straw.

* * * * *

Farm Leases

Synopsis of Lease between Mrs. Wilbur, H. Caroline Bolton and Jas. H. Bolton of the first part and E.P. Hoskins, Sr. of the second part.

The first part leases the Col. Wilbur Farm in Scipio for one year from April 1, 1860 on shares. First part to: furnish $\frac{1}{2}$ of all seed to be sown of best quality; pay $\frac{1}{2}$ of all ordinary taxes; furnish $\frac{1}{2}$ of all cattle, hogs and sheep (except teams and cows); furnish boards, nails and posts for 50 rods of fence; furnish clover seed at the rate of 1 bu. for 5 acres; designate time and place where share of products to be delivered within ten miles; furnish all materials for repairing fences; and direction for building new fences.

Summary of Lease drawn and signed by O.E. Cowles & W.R. Cowan of the first part and E.P. Hoskins, Jr. of the second part on May 10, 1896, following the Cowan fire.

The first part agreed to lease their 140 A. farm in Scipio to the second part for one year with the privilege of extending the lease for three years, providing the farm was unsold. The first part agreed to furnish $\frac{1}{2}$ of all seed and fertilizer and $\frac{1}{2}$ the feed for four horses. He reserved the right to enter the premises and harvest fruit for his own use.

The second part agreed to do all the work in planting and harvesting crops and to furnish one half of the grass seed, on land sown and harvested by him; market all the crops; keep fences in repair with materials furnished by first part; leave as many acres of winter wheat as harvested in 1896, with provision for owning one half of any additional acres sown by him. He also reserved the right to sub-let any part of the said farm.

* * * * *

Farm Account by Charles V. Hoskins

1857-1862

The cash records kept on the Hoskins Farms during the period the E.P.H., Sr. lived in Auburn indicate the agreement that his brother, Chas. V., had with him (See A.B.H.--Sec. E). It seems apparent that the most of the cash receipts were sent to the owner while the operator charged the account for his half. Chas. V. also charged for outside work with his team for drawing sand, lumber, tile and other materials. The rate for boarding hired men was set @ $28\frac{1}{2}$ cents per day. E.P.H., Sr. paid \$1.50 weekly toward his mother's board. State and County taxes were shared equally (\$15.09 for each party in 1861); three pair of binding mittens were charged in 1861 for the men who followed the reaper; some farm help was hired at \$1.00 per day while for special work, as stoning a well, harvesting grain, etc. were paid more. Four foot wood was cut @ $62\frac{1}{2}$ cents per cord and delivered in Auburn for \$1.50 per load. An inventory of all stock and equipment left on the farm was made including the 109 sheep. Wm. Gray had a similar agreement on the East Hoskins Farm during his period of tenancy.

Improved Equipment for Farming in the 19th. Century

October 17, 1863: E.F.H., Sr. paid the N.Y. Cent. R.R. \$12.44 for shipping
Reaper, Mower and Self Raker (Sold by Marsh Bro. Mt. Joy, Pa.)
Terms \$170.00 to \$185.00 (Two knives and other extras, included)

July, 1868: Seymour's Broadcast Sowing Machine, bought for \$75.00

Description - This machine was built to sow guano, bone dust, plaster, ashes, lime and fertilizer, at any rate whether damp or dry; wood ashes and lumpy material crushed while sowing; also, ashes from the leach tub may be sown. (See smoke house sketch) A grass seeder may be added for \$10.00 and a tongue, for two horses, instead of thills.

July 7, 1869: A receipt for a one-horse hay tedder from Ames Flow Co.,
showed a 20% cash discount from the List Price of \$90.00 (Net-\$72.00)

Oct. 1879: Jas. A. Stevens and Son did a repair job on a carriage including spliced bow for top; leather for shafts; and a rubber apron. . \$5.50

Straits Patent Reversible Sulky Plows were sold by Samuel Searing,
Poplar Ridge.

The Hoskins Farm had a one-half interest in a grain drill in the 1860's.

The reaper was replaced by a D.M. Osborne Self-Binding Harvester in the 1890's when E.P.H., Jr. worked the Cowan Farm (1896-or 1897)

The Broadcast Sowing Machine and the one-horse Hay Tedder were usable in 1900.

Price List (1882) Harvesting Machinery - Mfg. by D.M. Osborne & Co.,
Auburn, N. Y.

No. 1 Osborne Independent Mower, -Front Cut	\$ 65.00
No. 2 Osborne Independent Mower, -Front Cut	65.00
No. 3 Osborne Independent Reaper, Rolling Head Rake	120.00
No. 5 Osborne Independent Mower, -Rear Cut	65.00
No. 6 Osborne Combined Rolling Head Rake	140.00
No. 6 Osborne Combined As A Mower	100.00
No. 6 Osborne Combined As A Dropper	120.90
No. 7 Osborne Independent Mower, -Front Cut	65.00
No. 8 Osborne Independent Light Reaper	100.00
No. 9 Osborne Twine Self-Binding Harvester, 6 Feet Cut	250.00
No. 9 Osborne Twine Self-Binding Harvester, 7 Feet Cut	260.00
No. 9 Osborne Twine Self-Binding Harvester, 8 Feet Cut	275.00

Horse and Buggy Days extended well into the 20th Century:

Prof. Wagner gave a demonstration of training vicious, kicking and runaway horses at Fleming Thursday Evening, Nov. 19, 1892. He entered the town before his lecture at 6 o'clock driving one of his favorite horses to carriage without bridle, reins or breeching; stopping, turning and backing him as desired by control of the whip.

Horse-drawn machinery operated at its best when drawn by good horses, driven by good drivers. A distinguished writer, Wm. F. McDermott, published an article in the Jan. 1963 issue of "The Rotarian" to show that the peak of the horse population in the U.S. was 1915 when we had 26,493,000 horses. We now have less than 3,000,000 horses and they are declining at the rate of one-fourth million each year. In 1915 there were 49,585 horse-drawn carriages in Chicago; there were but 27 carriages in 1960.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60637

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60637
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60637

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60637

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60637

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60637

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60637

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60637

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60637

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60637

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60637

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60637

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60637

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60637

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60637

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60637

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60637

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60637

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60637

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60637

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60637

Human Labor Displaced by Machinery

Hedrick* states that: "Cayuga County seems to have been the particular spot in this State in which inventors turned their attention to agricultural implements. From the opening of the patent office in Washington to November 30, 1880, inventors in Cayuga County took out 68 patents for harvesters; 11 for carriage axles and boxes; 12 for plows; 10 for harvester knife grinders; 8 for threshing machines; 8 for churns; and a considerable number for an assortment of minor farm implements, such as spinning wheels, washing machines, harrows, mill stones, hand rakes, pumps, animal pokes, saddles, fanning mills, harnesses, fence wire, and many lesser articles. Probably the most important of these patents was one taken out by Jethro Wood for a plow.

In the valley of Owasco Lake, Cayuga County, is the little town of Montville, which came into being because of power furnished by Montville Falls. Montville in the very first settlement of the county, to be exact in 1799, supported a barrel factory, trip-hammer, harness factory, plow factory distillery, scythe factory, gristmill, linseed oil mill, augur factory, and woolen mill. This statement of Montville's industry is set forth because it gives an idea of a typical pioneer hamlet in central New York. It gives opportunity also to call attention to a bit of history connected with Montville's woolen mill. It was there that Millard Fillmore, thirteenth President of the United States, served an apprenticeship which gave him the distinction of being the first tailor to become the head of a nation. Montville was the birthplace of Millard Fillmore. A few minutes' ride from Fillmore's birthplace brings one to the boyhood home of John D. Rockefeller. But it is neither Fillmore nor Rockefeller that are of prime interest as natives of Montville in this history of agriculture. In the outskirts of Montville, at the beginning of the nineteenth century, stood an old foundry and plow factory in which John Jethro Wood in 1819 made a cast-iron plow, and by this admirable invention became one of the world's benefactors."

"The use of all farm implements was greatly stimulated in the nineteenth century by exhibits at the World's Fair in London in 1851 and in Paris in 1855. In the official report of the fair at London it was said, "The triumph of the American reaper worked a new era in agriculture." At the Paris exhibition, where trials of mowers, reapers, and threshing machines were made, a correspondent of the New York Tribune reported:

Six men were set to threshing with flails at the same moment that the different machines commenced operations, and the following were the results of half an hour's work:

Six threshers with flails	60 liters of wheat
Belgian thresher	150 liters of wheat
French thresher	250 liters of wheat
English thresher	410 liters of wheat
American thresher	740 liters of wheat

In the trial of reapers, the following was the result in a field of oats: An Algerian machine cut an acre in 72 minutes; an English machine in 66 minutes; and an American in 22 minutes."

"In 1856, Cyrenus Wheeler, Toplar Ridge, Cayuga County, New York patented a mowing machine quite distinct from the reaper. Wheeler's mower was a two-wheeled machine and had a flexible cutter-bar. From this time on the evolution of mowers and reapers followed different paths. With the appearance of the Buckeye mower in 1856 and the Wood in 1859, mowing machines began to be practical.--"

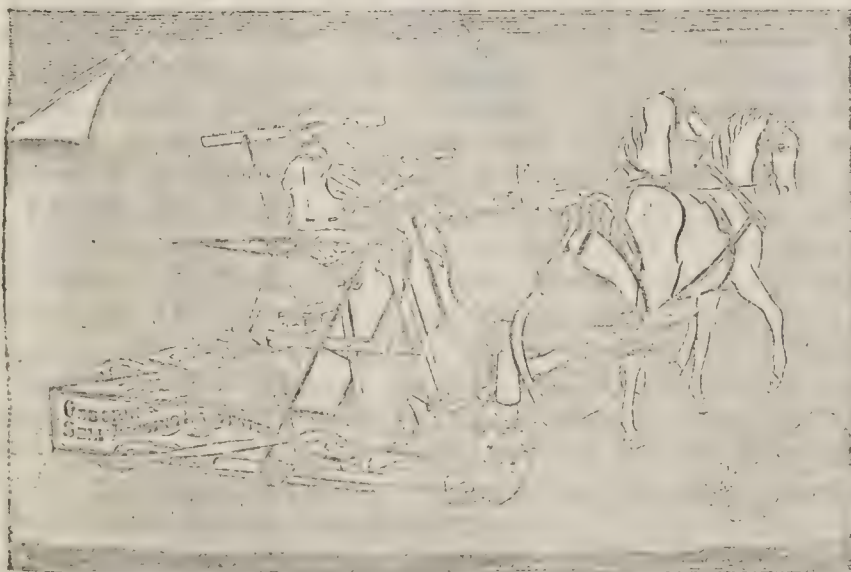
*Hedrick, U.P. -A History of Agriculture in the State of New York
N.Y. Agricultural Society - 1933 (Pg. 290, 300 and 302)

REAPER, MOWER AND SELF-RAKER.

THE HARVEST OF 1864



C. V. Hoskins bought
3 prs. of binding mittens

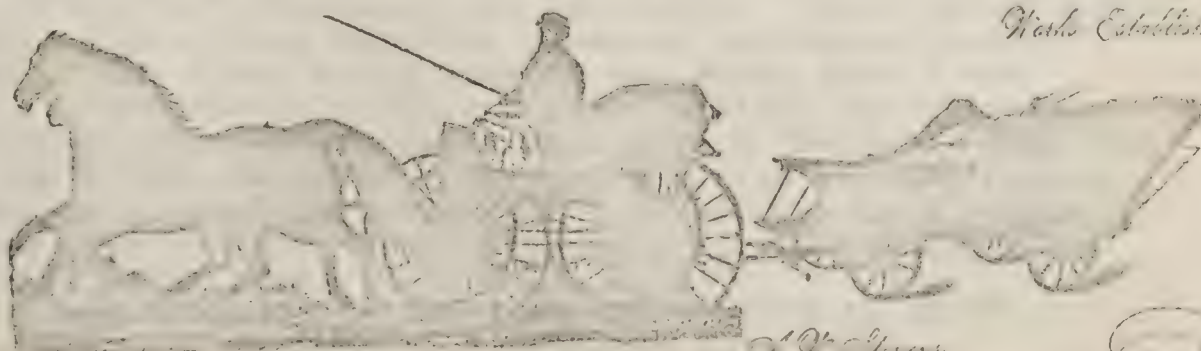


David Eddy's Threshing Barn
Shaw-Davis Farm

D. HUTCHINSON,
Livery, Sale & Boarding Stable,
Carriages for hire at all hours.
17 WATER STREET. AUBURN, N. Y.
Horses Boarded by the Day or Week.

A. S. BROOKS,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
Harness, Whips, Blankets, &c.,
134 GENESEE ST., AUBURN, N. Y.
Repairing done at short notice.

JAMES SILVERNAIL,
Horse Shoer and Blacksmith,
LEWIS BLOCK,
Dill & Water Sts. AUBURN, N. Y.
Jobbing promptly attended to.



TURCO AND LIMPORD DRIVING WITHOUT REINS.

*L. W. Stevens,
L. W. Stevens.*

Stevens

Section G Continued

The selected samples of farm records, agreements, and business transactions over a long period of years, indicate how closely the farms and homes operated as units. This joint operation was especially important in the pioneering days of self-sustaining farms.

In Section E of this manuscript the writer stated that the average period for one generation to assume managerial responsibility for a farm is thirty years, though the Federal Land Bank has written mortgages for thirty-three years. The four generations that farmed the Hoskins farms over a one hundred thirty year period averaged to be responsible for thirty-two and one half years though there was no uniformity in the periods of responsibility. By dividing the one hundred thirty year period from 1798 to 1928, into four rather equal periods of thirty-two to thirty-three years, the general trends have been indicated in the accompanying chart. Since Samuel Jr.'s untimely death occurred in 1831 (only six years following his father's death) the two Samuels had managerial responsibility for only thirty-three years. E.P.H. Sr. however, had a long period of responsibility, extending over two periods with E.P.H. Jr. sharing responsibility for the latter period. E.P.H. Jr. was thirty years old, married, and sharing the home when his father died in 1889. Six years later in 1896 his mother died and he became entirely responsible for the last period, ending with his death in 1928.

The two accompanying price charts, furnished by the Dept. of Agricultural Economics, Cornell University, have been used in interpreting the general economic conditions during the four periods. The writer has also had access to old farm account books showing many prices and transactions since the year of 1813. A most valuable reference by Ronk* has been used to show a few New York prices for products sold from the Hoskins farms when different generations were carrying the economic burdens. (Supplementary charts at end)

During the first half of the First Period (1798-1831) the two Samuels (and Joshua) should have experienced rather favorable prices. Though prices declined rapidly following the War of 1812, they did not drop much below normal at the end of the period. Since many of the farm transactions were on an exchange (or barter) basis during pioneer days, the prices recorded in record books showed very little change throughout the period.

During the Second Period (1831-1864), E.P.H. Sr. should have experienced rather well adjusted prices, fluctuating close to the normal level, though showing a decline during the 1840's. It was during this period that he directed his most extensive farm operations with tenants on both farms, while he lived in Auburn and held the offices of Deputy Sheriff and Sheriff. The pre-Civil War era has been called "The Golden Age of Homespun" by Jared Van Wagenen. E.P.H. Sr., like many others, improved his real estate in many ways, invested in car-lots of livestock, in wool, and employed considerable farm labor. He paid \$12.00 Income Tax in 1863 and 1864.

During the Third Period (1864-1896) E.P.H. Sr. experienced a declining price level starting with a rapid drop after the Civil War in farm prices. Such periods can be (and were) quite uncertain for investments; some of which showed heavy losses. The sale of the West Farm in 1867 to the Eddy family might have been necessary.

During the Fourth Period (1896-1928) E.P.H. Jr. inherited the East Farm, with considerable indebtedness, and farm prices at an all-time low. It was not until the 1910-14 period that they returned to normal. After World War I started in Europe in 1914 that prices for farm products increased rapidly until the end of the war. The first rapid drop in the early 1920's was checked on the plateau at approximately the one hundred fifty price level. The first decade of the twentieth century would have been a favorable time for buying farms or expanding a farm business. The price curves showing prices received and prices paid by farmers indicate that farmers were in a rather favorable situation from 1910 to 1920, with relatively little disparity between the two curves until after 1928.

*Ronk, S.E., "Prices of Farm Products in New York State, 1841 to 1935"

Cornell University Agricultural Experimental Bulletin 643, 1936.

.Prices of Selected Products in New York State
By S. E. Ronk

Products Sold on	1850	1864	1880	1896	1910	1917	1925
Hoskins Farms							
Buckwheat (bu.)					.71	1.65	1.04
Wheat (bu.)	1.08	1.86	1.18	.73	1.06	2.14	1.64
Corn (bu.)	.55	1.34	.55	.38	.72	1.72	1.23
Oats (bu.)	.38	.84	.43	.27	.50	.76	.57
Barley (bu.)	.57	1.35	.72		.71	1.35	.89
Potatoes (bu.)	.40	.87	.43	.25	.46	2.02	1.07
Hay (ton)	8.50	18.45	13.47	14.22	15.00	12.55	12.95
Beef, dressed (cwt.)	6.38	7.89	6.00	6.31	9.57	7.95*	5.90*
Pork, dressed (cwt.)	5.41	11.08	6.11	4.77	11.17	13.94*	11.74*
Lamb, dressed (cwt.)			9.97	8.84	13.14	12.92*	12.87*
Veal, dressed (cwt.)			6.83	6.92	11.66	12.85*	11.29*
Wool (lb.)	.27	.51	.25	.14	.25	.52	.44
Butter (lb.)	.15	.37	.24	.17	.30	.43	.48
Eggs (doz.)	.12	.22	.16	.18	.27	.42	.43
Milk (cwt.)			2.88	2.34	1.67	2.60	2.48

*Live weight

SUMMARY

One of the writer's interests in combining the two Hoskins Farms into one operation, of dairying and cash crops in type (1930's to 1950's), was to establish a business large enough for a partnership, usually with a young man, as the operator. After the dairy was established in the 1930's the size, balance (combination of enterprises), production rates and labor efficiency factors were based upon the pattern set by the N.Y. State Cost Account Farms of the 1930's. When the organization was completed the writer considered it good enough to establish a young man, who stayed as a partner for four to five years (and operated efficiently) in a business of his own. This happened in a few cases and could have resulted in several more opportunities for permanent establishment if the operators had stayed on the farms longer or continued to farm after moving away.

The writer is positive that the ownership of the two farms made a contribution to his thinking at Cornell University while he was making studies and writing bulletins* regarding the progressive establishment of young men in farming. In other words the farms served as a laboratory some thirty miles away from the campus. Though the two farms made a professional contribution they never made him wealthy as rented on a "live and let live" policy. The writer is also well aware that he did not "dig it out of the soil" as some of his neighbors have during the past thirty to thirty-five years. In addition, the moratorium on mortgages in the thirties saved his "financial neck" as he faced the depression years in debt on three pieces of real estate, including a house in Ithaca. There is no one that holds a farm operator, who has succeeded in paying for a farm (with the help of his family), in any higher esteem than the writer of this manuscript. As he reflects upon the hard work economic burdens, and other difficulties that his four forefathers had on the farms (as well as Joshua and Chas. V.) he is convinced that all six men qualified for successful farmers as defined by the late Liberty Hyde Bailey (Background Book) "Holy Earth".

A successful farmer should:

- Leave his farm lands better than he found them
- Rear a family carefully and well
- Make a contribution to the community life of the area

- *Hoskins, E.R., 1 "Young Men in Farming" U.S. Dep't. of the Interior Office of Education, Bulletin No. 188, 1936
2. "Planning Programs for Veterans in Rural Areas", Cornell Univ., Agr. Exper. Station, Bul. 825, 1945
3. "Report on a Nationwide Study of Institutional on-Farm Training Programs" "Education of Veterans in Farming", A.V.A. Research Bul. No. 5, 1952

Some Trends Over a 130 Year Period

1798-1831, Two Samuels (Joshua.....Chas. V.)	1831-1864, E.P.H. Sr.,	1864-1896, E.P.H. Sr. & Jr.,	1896-1928 E.P.H. Jr.
Acquiring land in military tract (clearing).	Continued clearing; draining; removing stones and stumps; selling wood; developing fields.	Clearing titles for permanent ownership of family-sized farms and developing same.	Enlarging farm businesses for improved equipment, less hired labor.
Ox teams and rented horses.	Ox teams and owned horses.	Horses-----horses.	Horses and tractors.
Ox carts with ox-cart chairs.	Same and high-wheeled wagons.	Spring wagons (Several types).	Same, rubber tires, autos
Dirt roads and trails.	Turnpikes and corduroy roads.	Turnpikes and gravel roads.	Same and hard surface
Log cabins and Colonial houses	Plank framed, 1½-story houses.	Light sawed frames (tenaments)	Fewer tenaments, modernizing
Low barns, hewed frames (30x40)	Same-hemlock siding and bats	High Gables; horse forks and slings for unloading.	Same with improved stables.
Unloading by pitch forks.	Same-Forks, ropes, pullies.		Side rakes, loaders, balers.
Cheap labor, paid by produce.	Same in house, paid partly in cloth, (farmed out minors).	Pay based upon skill in certain operations as binding, mowing.	Higher wages for mo. & day help; competing with industry
Grain cut with cradles and flailed out by hand.	Same with early reapers and threshing barn for horse use.	Rake reapers followed by hand binders; threshing machines.	Grain binders, threshing machines, combines.
Crooked rail fences.	Same with some straight rail.	Straight rail and board fences.	Board and wire fences.
Water power and tread mills.	Same with steam power.	Steam and gas engines.	Steam, gas, electricity.
Fireplaces.	Fireplaces and woodstoves.	Wood, coal stoves, furnaces.	Same, wood and coal.
Self-sustaining household - (spinning, weaving, shoerepair).	Same-(canning, preserving, etc., drying fruits and vegetables)	More buying from peddlars (tin, groceries, meats)	More store trading with better roads and transport
Neighborhood marriages* large families.	Living with the in-laws in one household.	Migrations to western N.Y. (Phelps-Gorham & other tracts).	Migrations to western states Klondike Gold Rush.
Local recreation with relatives	Cal. Gold Rush; Civil War Area-recreation-travel, R.R. and canals, boat trips, etc.	"Westward Ho"-Civil War Vets. Longer trips and visits to expositions, etc.	"Winning of the West". Continued-elec. R.R., more hard surface roads; cars.
One room local schools	One room, private and special	Same, Union Free Schools	Same High Schools; starting of Central Rural Schools.

* 15 within a 3-mile limit and all relatives of the Hoskins family.

Section H--Reflection on Growing Up in the Horse and Buggy Days

(Conversation between Harriet Hoskins Post and E. Ray Hoskins)

Bro.: "Sister Hattie, let us talk over a few of the many things that we remember about growing up in the 'horse and buggy' days, which for our purposes extended through the nineties and to about 1910. We certainly had no cars at that period. What are some of the things you remember best about your girlhood days?"

Reply: "I am sure that we both associate this growing up period with our sister Irene, who completed our circle of three. I quite approve of your statement regarding her."

IN MEMORIAM



Irene Hoskins Stephenson

Eleanor Irene Hoskins (Stephenson) who died in March 1954, is buried in the Stephenson lot in the King Ferry Cemetery. Irene the younger of the two Hoskins sisters attended Moravia High School at the same time her brother attended. Later she enrolled for a nurse-training program in a Rochester Hospital but left before completion to make the farm home more comfortable for her mother and father. She was married in 1913 and spent the remainder of her life near Aurora and Poplar Ridge where her husband, Ellwood Stephenson, operated farms. Irene was well known to her family as a prototype of her Grandmother Hoskins, who could accept the children of relatives as her own. She made a wonderful home for her husband's brother and sisters as long as they needed her. Later she took her sister-in-law's baby girl, Mary Dildine, from the hospital after the death of the baby's mother. Mary was cared for and educated as her own until she married Sidney Landon.

Irene was very active in religious and civic organizations and will be long remembered by a multitude of friends. She was deeply loved by her relatives, especially her nieces who cherish fond memories of visiting Aunt Irene in her home at Poplar Ridge.

One niece wrote: "The visiting at Aunt Irene's meant fat ginger cookies; money to spend at Peckham's Store; 'mail' at Simkin's Hardware Store; church suppers at the Friends' Meeting House; and books and books to be read late into the night without any adult admonishments." A.H.G.

REFLECTIONS ON GROWING - UP IN THE HORSE AND BUGGY DAYS

Local Events	Activities & Responsibilities	Social Life & Friends	Vanishing Landmarks
Cowan's fire - 1896	Going for mail	Visiting cousins; Auburn, Canada, Union Springs, Poplar Ridge, Ohio	Apple trees and board fences on road sides
Moving the school house	Going to mill and B.S. shop	Beach-Mosher picnic July 4 at Yawgers' Pt.	Large apple orchards -ice storms, 1930's
Frank Curtis to Klondike -'99	Exchanging work-drawing milk	Venice & Oakwood Harvest Picnic	Last virgin forest-40 acres on O'Hara Farm
Fair-American Exposition -1901	Meeting trains- L.V.,N.Y.C. Short Line	Church socials & picnics Going to church "Brown Team"	Last log cabin-Adriance Grove
E.P.H., Jr. "Selling Machinery"	Drawing away produce (horses)	Fairs and horse races	Last rented tenant house Hoskins Farm
Gould's barn raising & dance-1905	Bringing home the "Brown Team" and horse boarders (Auburn)	Sleigh rides	Last watering trough-Same
Building Short Line Auburn - Ithaca	Driving to High School	Packing apple barrel for Richardson cousins (Newark)	Last use of threshing barn?
Burning of Frontenac -1907	Chores: cobs, cutting wood Grandmother's tasks	Inviting callers and friends to dinner--on short notice	Old red school house; moved to Hoskins Farm
Selling "Brown Team" and other horses.	Opening and scraping roads	Coasting parties	Joshua & Betsy's house, annexed to barn
Goulds to Gettysburg -1913	Filling the cellar for winter and other food storage	Evenings with friends and neighbors (pans of apples)	Bell on Eddy-Cuatt house
Improvements, 1st decade, 20th Cent.: Telephone, R.F.D.	Trading with peddlers	Parting with relatives- <u>"Going West"</u>	Foran's old corner house and Andy's training track for trotters
L & L. Becker horning -1896	Using mail-order companies		

Bro.: "I have prepared quite an extensive list of local events, activities, social contacts, and landmarks that we might discuss. I am sure that this would be quite a lengthy conversation if we discussed all of them. I suggest that we select a few that you have shown a special interest in writing about as going after the mail and early mail service; also, the tin and grocery peddlers.

"You remember going to Fleming for the neighborhood mail on pleasant summer nights. Well, I remember starting out with the family horse, Deck, on a stormy winter's day. He floundered in the snow and turned over the sleigh; then, he used his good judgment in returning home. Father greeted us at the door saying: 'Deck will take you through; let him buck-the-banks; go get the mail.' We got it.

"Ernest Stevens of Venice, has told me of how his father, Bert Stevens, had a post mail route for seven years (1902-1909) between Venice, and Auburn.* He carried the mail bags for the Post Offices at Venice, Scipio, Merrifield, Napleton and Fleming. He also carried passengers in winter in his short sleigh (still in the Stevens barn) from Scipio to Auburn for ten cents while Bert seated himself on the dashboard. Ernest said: 'My dad was a great guy; he was always whistling; in winter he carried wire cutters in order to travel in the fields when the roads were blocked. If he could not get through the fields he left his rig at a farmer's barn and carried the mail bags on foot. He did errands in Auburn for the housewives along his route, charging but ten cents for each errand, and remembering all the items without notes.' "

Sis.: "What else can you remember about getting through the roads?"

Reply: "Another incident in getting through occurred when sister Irene and I were attending Moravia High School. After starting before daylight one Monday morning for the fourteen mile drive, we reached the top of old Cascade Hill and found it a glaze of ice. The road mare, Naude was smoothly shod. With Moravia still four miles away there was no time for waiting around for a thaw. We unhitched Naude from the buggy and took her down the shallow ditch on alternating blankets for her to walk upon. I went back to the top of the hill; tied the front and back wheels together; and trusted the treads of my overshoes in guiding the buggy down the hill. We made Moravia before the nine o'clock bell."

Notes:

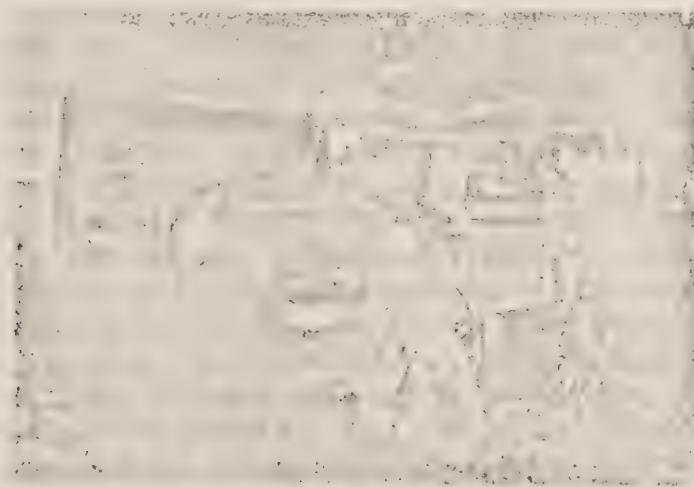
*Prior to this mail route William Eaton of Genoa, who had a regular covered stage carried the mail over what is now Route 34. He drove a team of mules and carried many passengers to and from Auburn.

R.F.D. followed the mail service established by Bert Stevens. This service came from Ensensore and the first carrier was Walter Marquis, who was greeted with hot coffee all along his route during the coldest days in winter.

Bro.: "Hattie, you have written an interesting description of the tin peddler's cart that drove into our place occasionally. It follows: 'The wagon was about the size of a modern station wagon except that it was higher with a seat for the driver in front. Large and small doors opened along the sides where he carried milk pans and various cooking utensils. On the back were hung two large bags for rags which he bought along with some old iron, trading dippers, pails, etc., in exchange.'"

Sis: "What did you learn about peddlers' carts?"

Reply: "I went to Venice Center and to Stewart's Corners to get a picture of Saxton's grocery cart and to hear about its contents from Warren Saxton. The cart in the picture might have been calling at our back door instead of Cook's door. Frank Saxton's grocery cart operated from the Venice store (1901-1915). The cart covered three twenty mile routes weekly, on alternating days. Three horses were used when the roads were muddy. Dry goods and groceries were exchanged for eggs and dried apples (used for mince meat). The cart carried three hundred pounds of sugar; a fifty pound cheese; three trunks filled with cloth, overalls, frocks, boots, etc.; and in addition brooms and mops. The nine drawers, opening both ways, were filled with many smaller items. The oil cans and molasses jugs, to be filled are shown to the left of a large poster advertising the Venice picnic."



Saxton's Grocery Cart

Sis.: "Do you remember about the other store or market services for farm people?"

Reply: "Yes, Chas. A. Morgan of Merrifield, called each week to take morning orders for afternoon delivery. He carried his list of store items in his head. Also, Wilkshire's meat cart from Scipioville stopped quite frequently at our kitchen door.

Bro. "Sister, will you tell about some of your chores and responsibilities?"

Reply: "Our grandmother, who lived with us, was extremely thrifty and industrious; we could see her light before daylight in winter as she made those 'beautiful stitches' in sewing for my sister and me. She taught her little granddaughters to sew rags for rag rugs and selected pieces for blocks to be pieced for bed quilts. My grandchildren always enjoy hearing my cob story. The cob basket had to be filled each night for starting the fire in the kitchen cook stove in the morning. I only forgot this chore once; reason getting up out of my sleep, dressing, going to the corn crib, feeling the way in the dark

for dry cobs, and filling the basket. My father had wonderful discipline but seldom was harsh, though we knew that he meant just what he said. When I came back to the house he told me that he would have preferred getting the cobs himself but he wanted me to learn to remember to do my chores."

"I know that we both liked to talk about horses, especially the 'Brown Team'; what do you remember about Jack and Fred?"

Reply: "I remember that Father was annoyed when he watched Thorn's d_____ coachman drive them around Auburn, but when we brought them home for the summer he gave Jack his spring training program. You remember that Jack liked to be about one degree behind Fred. When we started out of Auburn (always after the lights came on) I knew what was coming when Father said: 'Hang on son.' With a firm hold of the reins, he stood up in the Democrat wagon and laced Jack over the rump with a seven-foot rawhide whip; every time he hit him he said, 'Jack', in a very affirmative tone. That was enough for the season; every time that Jack heard his name he nearly jumped out of his harness. We learned to 'drive that team on the bits', didn't we? Even a good polo player like my son, Earl, might have difficulty in understanding his grandfather's language if he heard, 'you should always feel the irons at the end of the ribbons'.

"I also remember how you took all of us to church when Father was away selling Osborne machinery. His letter of caution was a day or two late in arriving, but you didn't need it. The good brethren looked amazed as 'the Browns' swung up to the block. One was heard to remark, 'How does Ned Hoskins dare to let that girl drive that team of horses?' When Father heard of the remark he simply said: 'They are broken'. When the Brown team was sold to Will Webster, a friend, there was an understanding that they were not to be resold, and Will lived up to his agreement. If they had worn out on the Hoskins farm they would have been buried there. That sale left a terrible vacancy in the stable, but Father needed the money. As he paced up and down looking at the other horses and passing remarks about them, he finally said: 'I guess a man never has but one team of Hoses!'

"What do you remember about visiting cousins and relatives, Hattie?"

Reply: "I remember my first visit to Canada in 1901. I visited both the Jimmie and Sammie Cochrane families with Aunt Hattie Cochrane. We went from Syracuse to Clayton by train and crossed the river by ferry. I think you and Irene had your long visit in Canada during the summer of 1912. I am pleased that we have kept in close relationship with the Canadian cousins for three generations and that several of the Cochranes have returned visits for many years. The Forbes cousins at Union Springs lived only seven miles away and we saw them frequently. Jay was always 'Crazy About Horses' and loved to select one of the boarders for riding and driving; he still tells stories about those horses. You have told about 'maple syrup time' at the Peckham farm; we always felt very close to Florence and Gertrude. I always remember how Harriet Hoskins Brown and Cousin Clara liked, in returning from Cleveland, to take a trip south on the Indian Field Road to look over their last farm home; and then, to go down to the village of Genoa to go through Smith's Old General Store, once again. You have written about Cousin Ida and Cousins Madge and Erma Lenhart during their last farm visit (1912) before they left for California to stay permanently.

"What do you remember about Smead Lenhart, who went to the Phillipines?"

Reply: "Cousins Smead Lenhart and Willis Richardson (Spanish American War veteran) really started the procession of 'Going West to reach the East'. When I was in the Phillipines in 1955 and saw the natives making rope, I really wondered where Smead had his hemp plantation. During the same I.C.A. assignment, I flew over the rice plains of Luzon and wondered where Willis might have fought under General Otis in 1899. Later, on another I.C.A. assignment in India (1956-1958) I wondered where son, Earl, might have flown 'over the hump' in taking supplies to the Burma Road while stationed on the C.B.I. front. Also, when in Tokyo I wondered which airport son Paul landed at when flown down from Anchorage, Alaska, through the Aleutian Islands, on his way to Korea in 1950. Cousin Pat Brown makes two or more trips to the East Indies each year for the company he represents and also Hattie Cochrane Fortune's son Ray has great security responsibilities for the Canadian government in the Far East. Now the West really meets the East.

"The several items that we have discussed clearly show that the 'horse and buggy days' are over. Many of the old landmarks of fifty years ago have also disappeared. To show what can happen in half a century, one needs but to compare Saxton's Grocery Cart with a modern shopping center. He might also compare a good horse and carriage, costing from two hundred to three hundred dollars, and good for fifty miles in one day, with a modern car, costing from two thousand to three thousand dollars, and good for five hundred or more miles in one day. The horse and carriage might depreciate from fifteen to twenty dollars per year, but what about that car? Let the dealer tell you!"

"Let us tell about the oldest lady in the neighborhood; I would like to quote from Libby Becker's letter of Jan. 20, 1959, addressed to you.

'Good Morning, Ray, If not too late, I wish you and yours, a Happy New Year! Speaking of Gettysburg, Pa., I have visited the battlefield twice. When quite a young girl I went with my father and my uncle, Norton Palmer, Mother's brother. Father always said that he wanted to take all his family there, so in June, 1913, he took Mother, Wellie, the three children, and me to Gettysburg. I think it was the dedication of the 111th N.Y. Volunteers' Monument. We were there about one week and had our pictures taken at Devil's Den, where he said so many 'boys in blue' lost their lives.

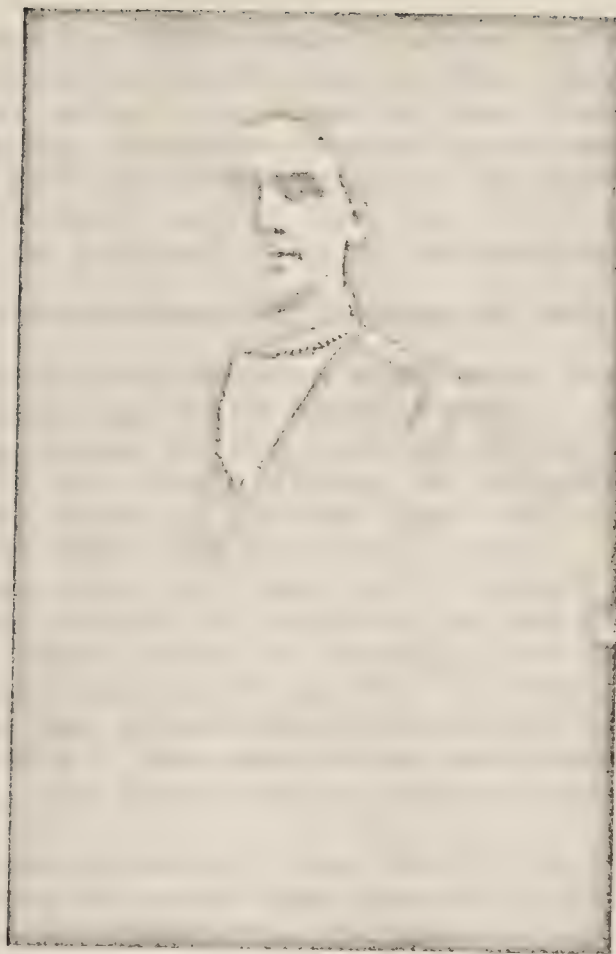
I was only seven years old when Father bought the farm on Black St. from Thos. Henry in 1883. I will be 83 years old this month (1959).

I miss Irene so much; she always sent me cards from Florida. Thanks for your Christmas card. From your old neighbor, Libby Becker.
(April 1963--Libby has been reported as chipper and feeling fine.)

Bro.: "Perhaps we might relate a few more neighborhood incidents and stories. One story regarding a fight between Jim and Charley reveals that Charley had Jim on his back and was thumping him when Jim shouts, 'Ah, I have you right where I want you Charley; sic him Smut!' Smut was a nasty, black dog.

"The Forans were good neighbors but misunderstood by many. Michael was the only M.D. to leave the neighborhood, and Andy was the only horseman to develop a six thousand dollar horse, Great Britton. The sisters and brothers often lined up on the porch to rock and to make remarks regarding the passing procession. Jack once said: 'George Doremus is running up and down the road with a lantern on his buggy, looking for a wife.' This search resulted in the last neighborhood marriage of the 'horse and buggy days' when George married Ella Curtis.

"When you married Otto Post in 1909, dear sister, Agnes Foran said: 'What a pity; what a pity for that girl to marry; she would have made a fine horsewoman'. Agnes could not have been more wrong about the mother of the Posts."



Harriet May Hoskins (Post) --- Photographed while living at home, during 'H and B' days.

Toasts:

To H.A.H. and grand' daughter H.H.P.
To H.Y.H. and grand' daughter H.H.B.
To Aunt Hattie C. and cousin Hattie F.
To Hatties and Harriets, East & West.

Ero. I believe, sister that the purposes of this study of our family have been achieved. More might have been added over a longer period of time; by more detailed research to locate lost family branches; and by additional documentation. Many genealogical studies, however, are limited mostly to dates of births, marriages and deaths. Others may be limited to one side of a family, as the father's side. This study is not a conventional one with the exception of Section C, the Genealogical Chart, representing a life-time contribution by our choice cousin, Harriet Hoskins Brown, whose statements shown in the Introduction inspired me to make my small contribution. The sections dealing with factual materials as family data and the transfer of property are limited to the generation under study or by the dates for transferring of property during the 130-year period. A short summary has been prepared for Section E describing social, religious and family life. This section could have been more highly documented. Section F described the schooling and educational opportunities of a given period with an indication of changes to improve the educational opportunities in the rural areas of New York State. Section G might well be expanded into a separate economic study of farm and home life of a given area, as supported by rather complete record books and daily diaries. Only samplings of records were selected to indicate changes in transactions from generation to generation. Intensive studies of this type and the continuation of genealogical studies should be attempted by future generations.

Our conversation in Section H has been limited by our memories, which have helped in relating certain activities of the 'Gay-Nineties', though we remember the 'H&B' Days after the 'Dawn of the Twentieth Century' with a greater degree of accuracy. Certain stories have been passed down from generation to generation with no written words to confirm them. We are aware of how our father trained horses but his story of how his Uncle Charles trained oxen can be related only as remembered over a long period.

Writings, personal contacts, conversations and pictures all tell tales.

'Uncle Charles trained his Ox team so well that they would stand knee-deep in clover without lowering their heads to eat. When making a right turn, it required but one swing of the whip to sting the near ox on his left ear and the off ox on his right flank, as he yelled 'Gee'. A reverse swing of the whip was made when he yelled 'Haw' for a left turn.'

"I know not what the truth may be;

I tell the tale as 'twas told to me."

Pictures record facts that cannot be related in any other way. The picture of the Hoskins Homestead (East Farm) on Page 85 also shows a farmstead in the distant background that was owned by Mrs. Wilbur, H. Caroline Bolton and James H. Bolton, when our grandfather rented it in 1860 before it was purchased by the Shaw family. Between these two farmsteads was the site of our last tenant house, our large apple orchard and the first log-school house of 1810.

The two Samuels (Ox-team drivers); the two E.P.H.'s (Horsemen); also Joshua and Charles V. chose to spend the greater part of their lives on or near the land shown in the picture. It seems fitting to conclude this little manuscript by offering a toast to them. An adaptation of part of Kipling's The Native Born has been made.

They change their skies above them
But not their hearts that roam
We learned from our wistful mothers
To call 'Old Cayuga' *home

Our heart's where they rocked the cradle,
Our love where we spent our toil,
And our faith, and our hope and our honour
We pledge to our native soil.

We've drunk to the wide creation
And the cross swings low for the morn
Last toast, and of Obligation
A health to the Native born!

* Changed from England

Hoskins Homestead
East Farm

Appendix

Related Genealogical Studies to - "A Hoskins Family Record"

Goodspeed's: "Genealogy and Local History" - Catalogue 465

	<u>Pages in Record:</u>
No. 979 - <u>Durfee</u> : "Desc. of Thomas of Portsmouth, R.I." by W.F. Reed 2 Vol. 591, 671 pp. 1902-1905	45-46
No. 2579 - <u>Phelps</u> : "Family of Am. and their English Anc." by O.S. Phelps and A.T. Servin. 2 vols. 1865 pp - 1899	6
No. 2633 - <u>Post</u> : "Post Family" by M.C. de T. Post 399 pp - 1905	46

Mimeographed Materials and Correspondence:

Descendants of <u>Thomas Bolton</u> : Eight mimeographed pages by Kenyon C. Bolton, 926 Hanna Building, Cleveland, Ohio, January 2, 1963.	37
Descendants of <u>Octavia (Hoskins) Russell</u> of Cleveland, Ohio: Five mimeo- graphed pages. Compiled by Geo. Ely Russell, Bowie, Md., 1963. 'Octavia', only child of Leonard Hoskins and Mary (Bolton) Hoskins. Letter received June 17, 1963.	6
The Eddy Family Assoc., Inc. for Historic and Genealogical Research Letter to Cyrus Eddy (member) written by Ruth S.D. Eddy, Jan. 25, 1925	38
Arvilla Peckham, her life, genealogy and descendants. Twenty-one mimeo- graphed pages by her son, Professor H.H. Hopper, July 29, 1922.	45-46

Recently Launched and Proposed Genealogical Studies:

Professor <u>Wm. H. Brown</u> (Staff M.I.T.), relettered the genealogical chart as written by his mother, Harriet Hoskins Brown, and stated, Jan. 24, 1962: "Have already used the spare (gen. chart) to start a chart with my mother as Gen. I, using E.P.H. information to fill in one quarter thereof. Target, if momentum continues and as time permits: four charts for each of (daughters) Judy and Janna's grandparents. Mom had already given Jo (wife) a chart for Wm. Pierce, her father, similar to the one for Edwin P. Hoskins; and his data on Liffings, Cowans, and Rye Beach Browns."	12&33
--	-------

Note:

The four children of Carroll Wilder Brown (Alumnus M.I.T.) and Harriett Hoskins Brown are all distinguishing themselves in technical fields of work, as their father has before them. Their education and advanced training has been completed in several of the leading educational institutions in Eastern United States.	12
---	----

Recorders for Future Family Genealogical Charts:

1. - <u>Eddy - White Family</u> - Mrs. Ray White (Moravia, N.Y.) and Mrs. Ralph Smith, (Munster, Ind.)	38
2. - <u>Forbes - Myres Families</u> - Clara Forbes Myres (Union Springs, N.Y.) and George Forbes Weighart, (Peterboro, Canada)	40
3. - <u>Cochrane - Slack</u> " - Mary Cochrane Slack (Lansdowns, Ont., Canada) and Bolton Slack, (Toronto, Canada)	39
4. - <u>Hoskins - Post</u> " - Edwin Paul Hoskins (Sidney, N.Y.) and Marilyn Elaine Post, (Auburn, N.Y. R.F.D.)	37&46
5. - <u>Durfee - Peckham</u> " - Mrs. Elton Durfee, (Auburn, N.Y.) and Warren Peckham, Jr. (Los Angeles, California)	45

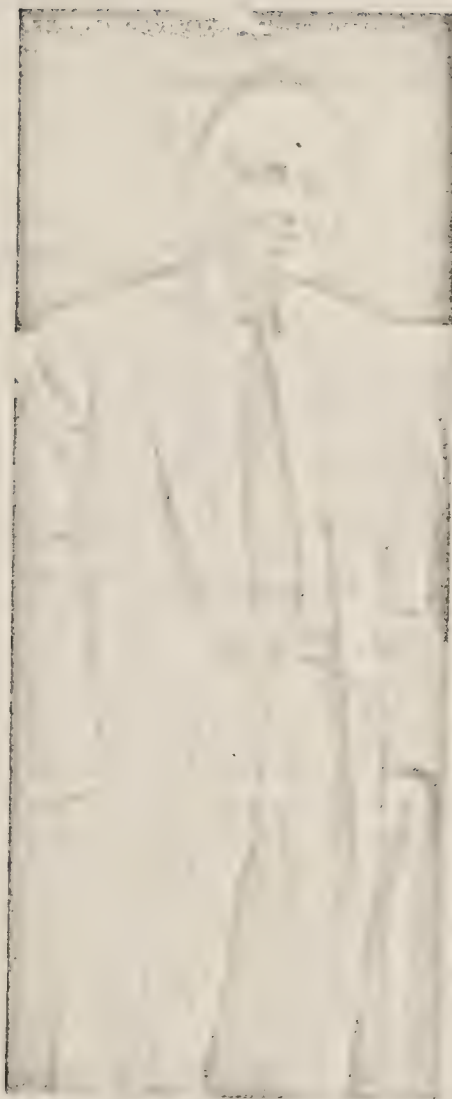
Corrections: Suggestions from first recipients of "A Hoskins Family Record"

The Wm. H. Hoskins family moved from Genoa, N.Y. to Grand Rapids, Mich. 1890. The three Hoskins sisters and their brother Frank all graduated from Grand Rapids High School. Adele returned to Aurora, N.Y. to attend Wells College while her brother Frank, completed his medical training in the Western Reserve Medical College, Cleveland, Ohio.

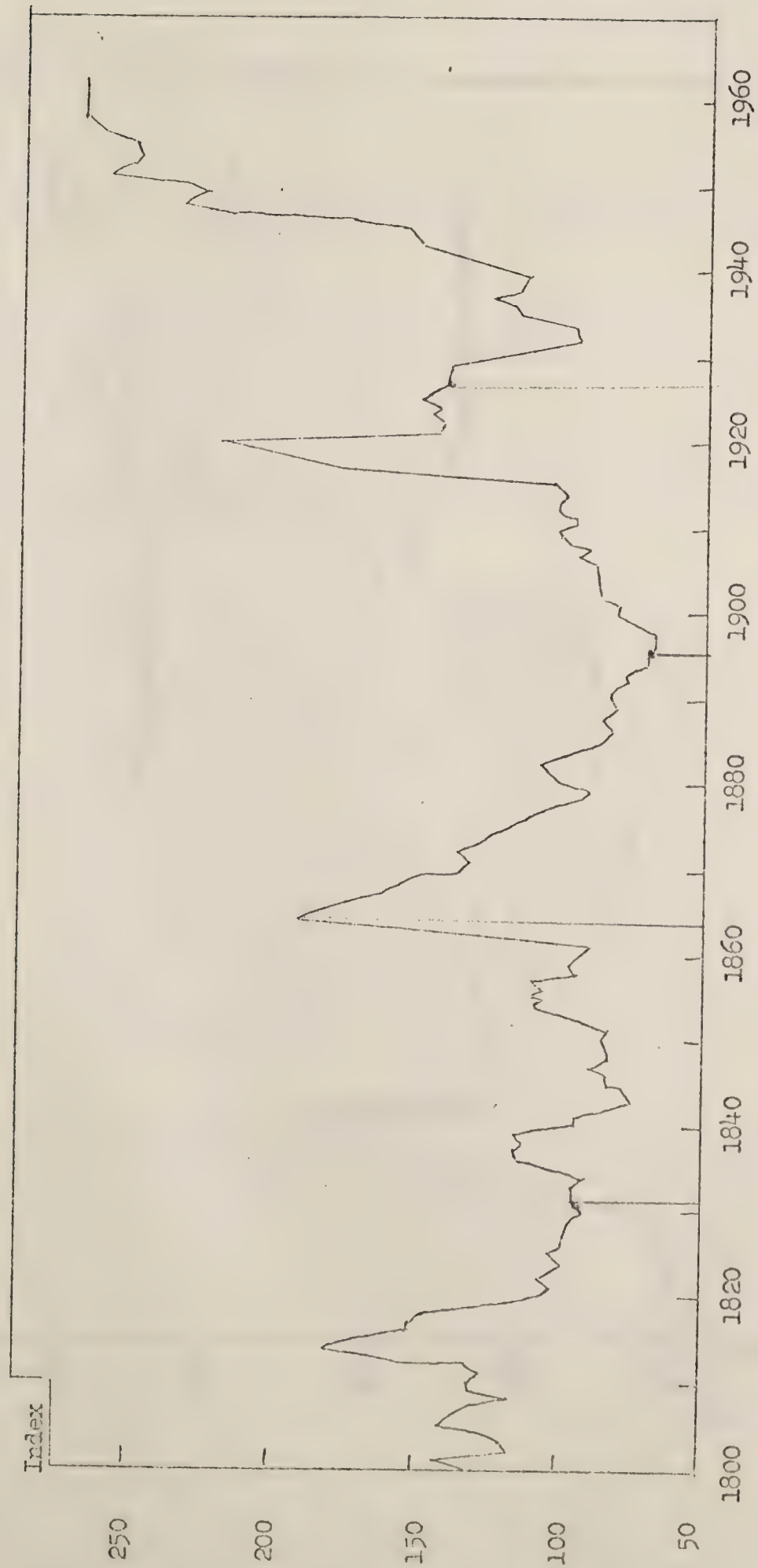
14&15

Ray F. Fortune married Ruth E. Westover.

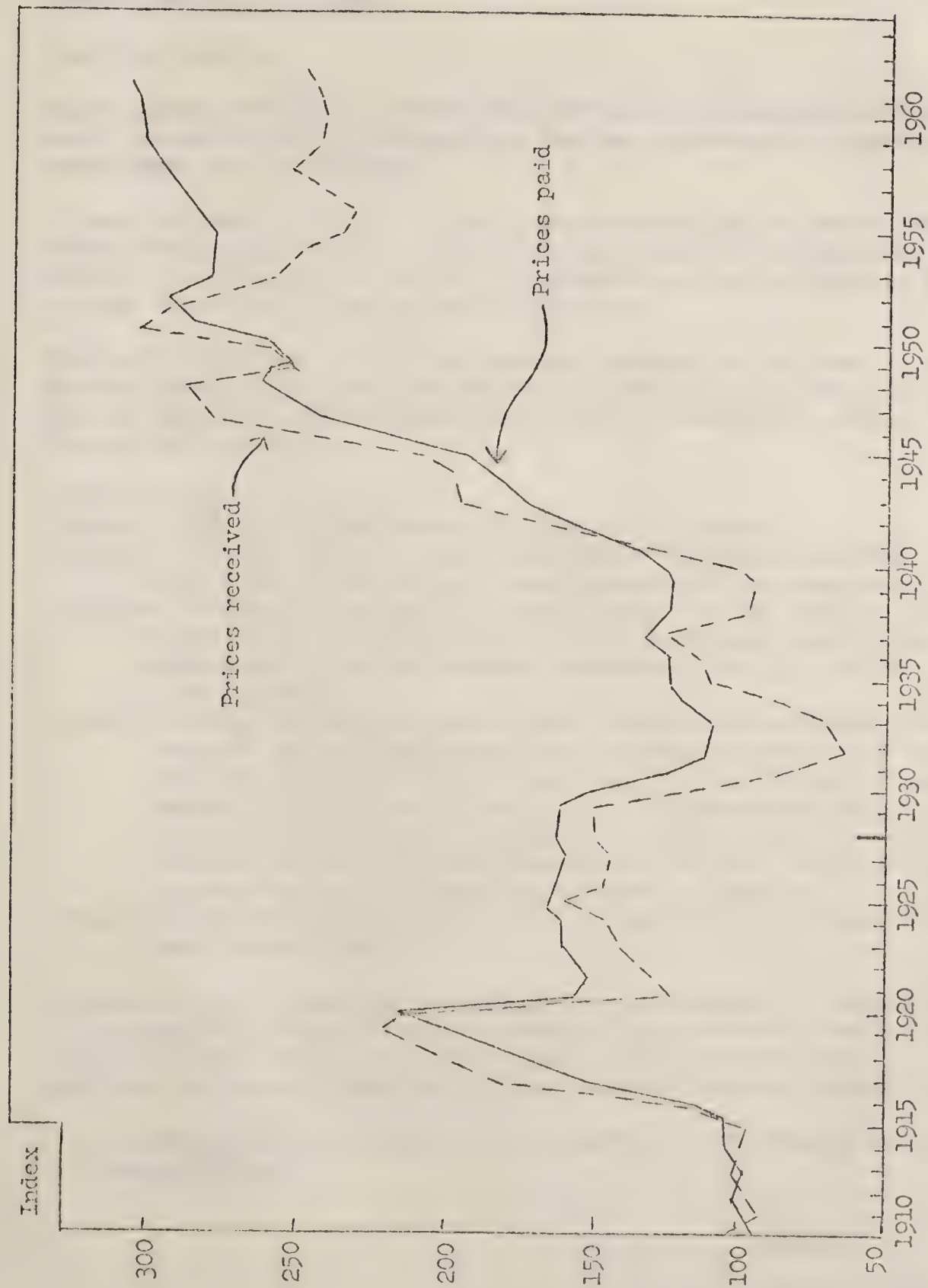
39



Edwin Ray Hoskins, Professor of Rural Education,
Emeritus , Cornell University. Biography, Marquis
Who's Who in the East , Volume 7



GENERAL PRICE LEVEL IN THE UNITED STATES, 1800 to 1962
1910-14 = 100



PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS AND PRICES PAID BY FARMERS
UNITED STATES
1910-14 = 100

Copy

2906 Stonybrook Dr.
Bowie, Md., 20715
July 5, 1963

Mr. E. Ray Hoskins
Scipio Center, N.Y. 13147

Dear Mr. Hoskins:

Your splendid "A Hoskins Family Record" received and quickly scanned today and I hasten to write thanking you for your generosity in sending it and to compliment for compiling it.

I have reviewed hundreds of family genealogies, all of which read the same: names, dates, and places. I think you were wise to document and enliven THFR as you have. It is not only informative but entertaining. I especially enjoyed the item at the bottom of page 70.

The Morristown copy of the Sam Hoskins portrait is the same as the one which Harriet Brown sent to me. My wife is an artist and I have been nagging at her for years to copy this portrait in oil - along with some of the other "ancestral" portraits.

A few errata for the record:

- page 2, 5th line from bottom: "Lydia" not "Linda".
- page 7, II, Wm. Hoskins, 9th line, delete "He moved later to Taunton." W.H. never lived there; it was his son of the same name.
- page 9, V, Joshua Hoskins, 1st line: Change to "He lived at Taunton, Mass." There is no record of him in Berkshire County, but references to him at Taunton throughout his life and his death is recorded there.
- page 33, diagram, working back from 6th generation, delete "(2) Mary Austin" and her ancestors. They were not ancestors of Samuel Hoskins, Jr. (1679-1732). See page 7, III: "Abigail Stacey was mother of their son Samuel, Jr." The parents of Abigail Stacey were Richard Stacey and Abigail ---, whose names should be entered in the 7th generation, with the date (1643) after Richard's name, the year he appeared at Taunton.
- page 34, 2nd paragraph, 8th line: "Crosman." III, 2nd line: "Granville" not "Grandville".

Somewhere I have copies of an old letter from Samuel P. Hoskins of Perry, N.Y. (page 18) giving data on the family, and a letter from one of his sisters living at LeRoy, N.Y. If I find them I will send you copies. I also have portraits of Leonard Hoskins and his daughter Octavia (Hoskins) Russell.

Your genealogy makes me proud to be a member of the family (if somewhat distant in time and place).

Regards,

George Ely Russell

